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ABSTRACT

This guide describes estimates of the cost of raising a child made by the Family Economics Research Group of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). The guide starts with a description of what estimates are available, giving short profiles of the cost of raising urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm children. The next section defines and addresses the most frequently asked questions on the use and interpretation of the estimates. Also described are adjustments to make the estimates more applicable to specific situations and limitations associated with the use of these adjustments. The third section describes resource materials on issues such as indirect costs of raising a child, costs of having a baby, and child care and higher education costs. Finally, the annual cost estimates of raising urban and rural farm and nonfarm children, updated to June 1980 levels, are presented in tabular form. References are organized to correspond to topics covered in the guide. (Author/MP)

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ABSTRACT

Edwards, Carolyn S. 1981. USDA estimates of the cost of raising a child: A guide to their use and interpretation. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication 1411, 57 pp.

This guide describes the USDA estimates of the cost of raising a child, provides the estimates updated to June 1980 price levels, and answers the most frequently asked questions about their use and interpretation. Adjustments to make the estimates more applicable to specific situations are described. Information on additional materials of interest to users of the estimates is also described and referenced.

KEYWORDS: Child cost estimates, standard budgets.

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USDA ESTIMATES OF THE COST OF RAISING A CHILD: A GUIDE TO THEIR USE AND INTERPRETATION¹

by Carolyn S. Edwards²

The Family Economics Research Group of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has developed estimates of the cost of raising a child (1-8).³ Originally intended for use in providing budgetary guidance to individual families, these estimates have also been adopted for use in a variety of legal, social welfare, educational, and research situations (9-19). For example, judges, attorneys, and expert witnesses have used the estimates as guidelines in setting support payments for children in divorce cases and in appraising damages arising from personal injury, wrongful death, and malpractice claims. Educators, financial advisers, and other professionals who work with families; or who train those who will, have included the child cost estimates in their resource materials. Researchers have used the estimates in analyses of foster child needs, fertility behavior, and other demographic and population topics. In addition, the estimates have been quoted widely in newspapers and popular publications.

This five-part guide starts with a description of what estimates are available and short profiles of the cost of raising urban, rural nonfarm, and farm children. The next section provides important definitions and addresses the most frequently asked questions on the use and interpretation of the estimates. Adjustments to make the estimates more applicable to specific situations and the limitations associated with the use of these adjustments are described. The third section describes resource materials on additional issues related to the cost of raising a child. The references are organized so that they correspond to the topics covered in the guide. Finally, the appendix includes the estimates, updated to June 1980 price levels.

¹ Material in this guide includes (but is not limited to) information from "Users' Guide to USDA Estimates of the Cost of Raising a Child," parts 1 and 2, Family Economics Review, summer 1979 and winter 1981.

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³ Underlined numbers in parentheses indicate References at the end of this guide.

AVAILABLE ESTIMATES

The USDA estimates of the cost of raising a child reflect average annual and total expenditures by families for children from birth to age 18 at several cost levels. Expenditures for individual children of a given age or the child's share of family expenditures is included for the following eight items in the budget: Food at home, food away from home, clothing, housing, medical care, education, transportation, and other. The estimates have been developed as a result of two separate but related research studies.

The first of these studies (5-8) was based on data from the 1960-61 Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES), a cooperative project of the USDA and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The estimates from this study reflect expenditure patterns of families with husband and wife present and with no more than five children. The costs were developed separately for families living in the South, West, Northeast, and North Central regions of the country and for those living in urban, rural nonfarm, and farm settings. This first study developed estimates at three cost levels--economy, low, and moderate. Tables 8 and 9 (appendix) show cost estimates for raising urban and rural nonfarm children, respectively, in each of the four regions at three cost levels, adjusted to June 1980 price levels.

The second study (3), based on data from the USDA's 1973 Farm Family Living Expenditure Survey (FFLES) and on procedures modified from the first study, provides new estimates of the cost of raising farm children. These newer costs replace the farm child estimates from the first study. Unlike the earlier estimates, they are not limited to families of a particular type or size, nor are they specific to region in the country. The newer farm child estimates provide costs by sex as well as age of the child at four cost levels--thrifty (similar to the economy level), low, moderate, and liberal. These estimates, also adjusted to June 1980 price levels, are shown in table 10 (appendix).

The Cost of Raising Urban Children

The total cost of raising an urban child (table 8) from birth to age 18 in constant June 1980 dollars ranges from about \$33,100 to \$37,900 at the economy level, \$43,400 to \$52,200 at the low level, and \$69,200 to \$76,700 at the moderate level depending on the region in the country. Figure 1 shows this total cost progression for the four regions.

Estimated annual costs rise with the age of the child. For urban children they range from about \$1,570 to \$2,485 at the economy level, \$2,085 to \$3,450 at the low level, and \$3,255 to \$5,210 at the moderate level depending on the age and the region. For example, figure 2 shows how costs increase with age for children in the Northeastern region.

**Total cost of raising an urban child at 3 cost levels
in 4 regions (June 1980 price levels)**

\$ Thousand

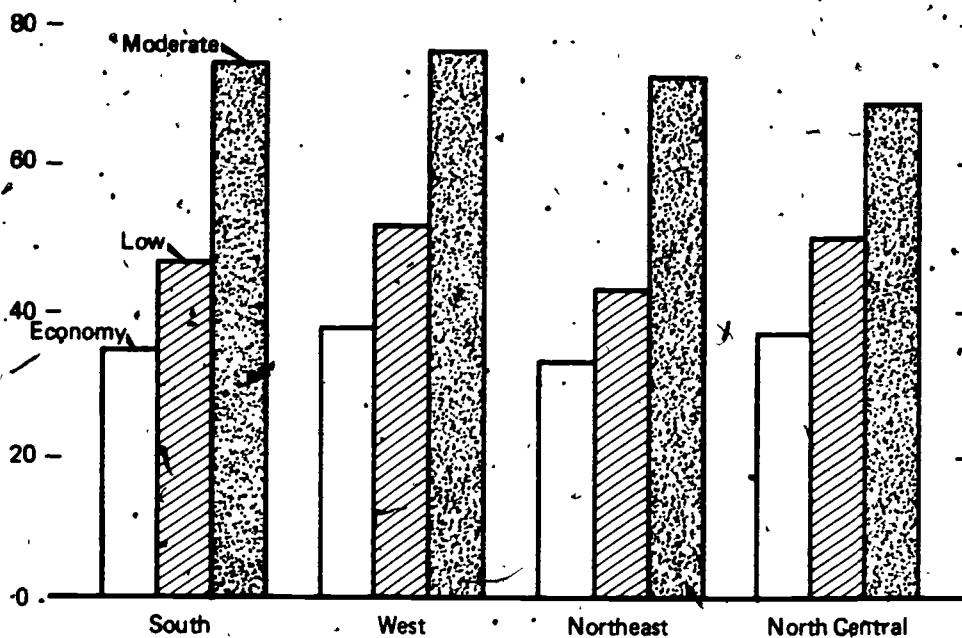


Figure 1

**Annual cost of raising an urban child by age at 3 cost levels
in the Northeast region (June 1980 price levels)**

\$ Thousand

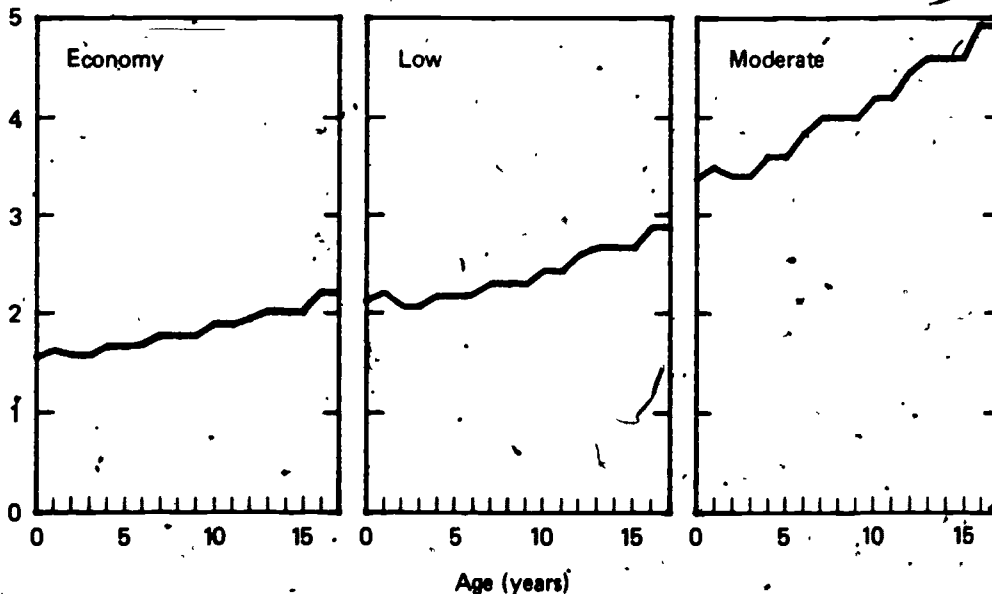


Figure 2

Housing takes the greatest share of the child rearing dollar, followed by food at home and transportation. Estimated costs for education and food away from home represent the smallest proportion of the cost of raising urban children. The proportions vary by cost level as indicated in figure 3 for an urban child in the North Central region.

The Cost of Raising Rural Nonfarm Children

The total cost of raising a rural nonfarm child (table 9) from birth to age 18 in constant June 1980 dollars ranges from about \$29,700 to \$39,500 at the economy level, \$43,400 to \$55,600 at the low level, and \$64,600 to \$79,900 at the moderate level depending on the region in the country.

Annual costs for rural nonfarm children range from about \$1,390 to \$2,610 at the economy level, \$2,050 to \$3,700 at the low level, and \$2,940 to \$5,440 at the moderate level depending on the age and the region.

Figure 4 shows the rise in costs over the 18 years by budget item for a rural nonfarm child in the North Central region living in a family spending at the moderate cost level.

Regional Differences

The cost estimates for urban and rural nonfarm children are available by region and therefore allow regional comparisons. There are considerable differences among the regions in the absolute level of the child cost estimates but no consistent pattern in these differences. Regional differences are greatest for the rural nonfarm child. For this child, the highest estimates for the West exceed the lowest for the North Central region by almost 30 percent. The distribution of costs among the budget items, on the other hand, shows few regional differences. Most noteworthy is that food at home tends to take a high proportion and transportation, a low proportion of total costs in the Northeast.

The Cost of Raising Farm Children

The total cost of raising a farm child (table 10) from birth to age 18 in constant June 1980 dollars is estimated at about \$36,500 at the thrifty level, \$52,400 at the low level, \$79,800 at the moderate level, and \$120,500 at the liberal level. Figure 5 shows this progression by cost level for farm boys.

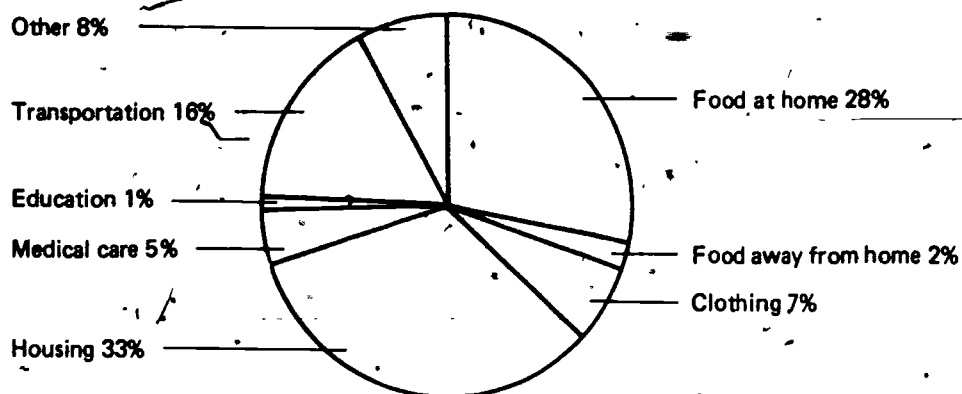
The annual costs rise with the age of the child as shown in figure 6. No substantial difference in costs by sex shows up until later years when costs for boys are higher--primarily because of higher transportation costs for teenage boys.

Annual costs for farm boys range from about \$1,650 to \$2,730 at the thrifty level, \$2,320 to \$3,830 at the low level, \$3,330 to

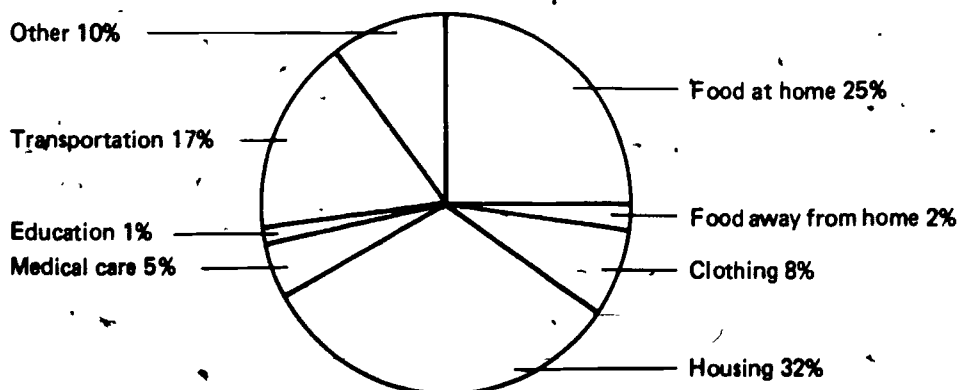
* Similar to the economy level of the urban and rural nonfarm estimates.

**Total cost of raising an urban child by budget item
at 3 cost levels in the North Central region
(June 1980 price levels)**

Economy: \$37,045



Low: \$50,466



Moderate: \$69,232

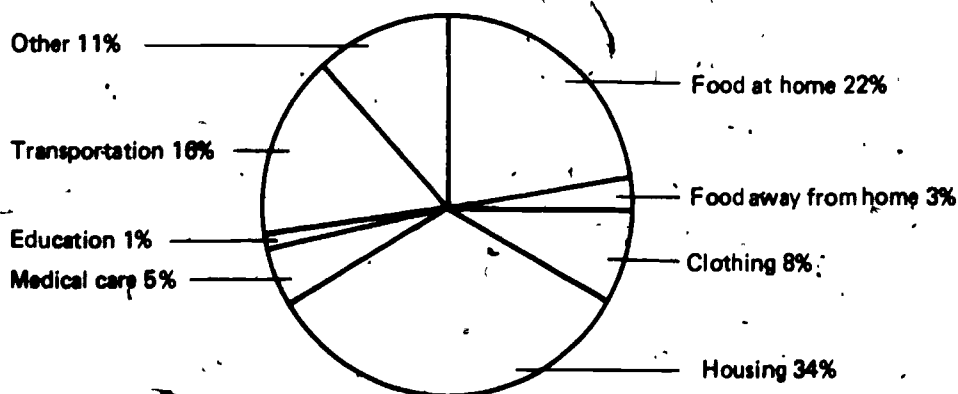


Figure 3

Annual cost of raising a rural nonfarm child by budget item at the moderate cost level in the North Central region (June 1980 price levels)

\$ Thousand

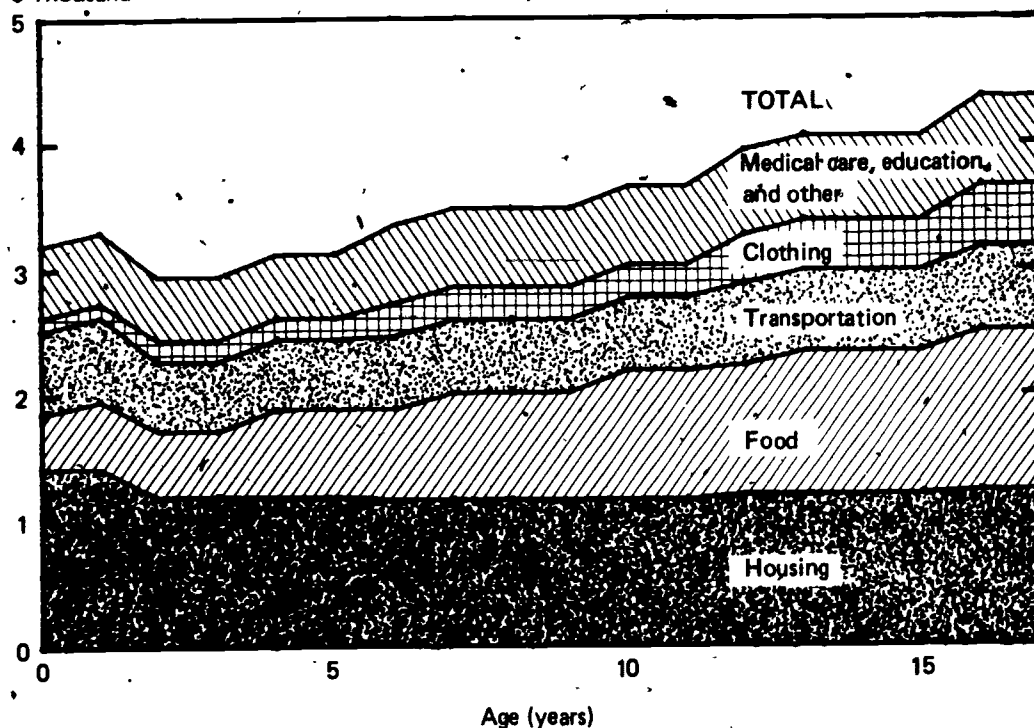


Figure 4

Total cost of raising a farm boy by budget item at 4 cost levels (June 1980 price levels)

\$ Thousand

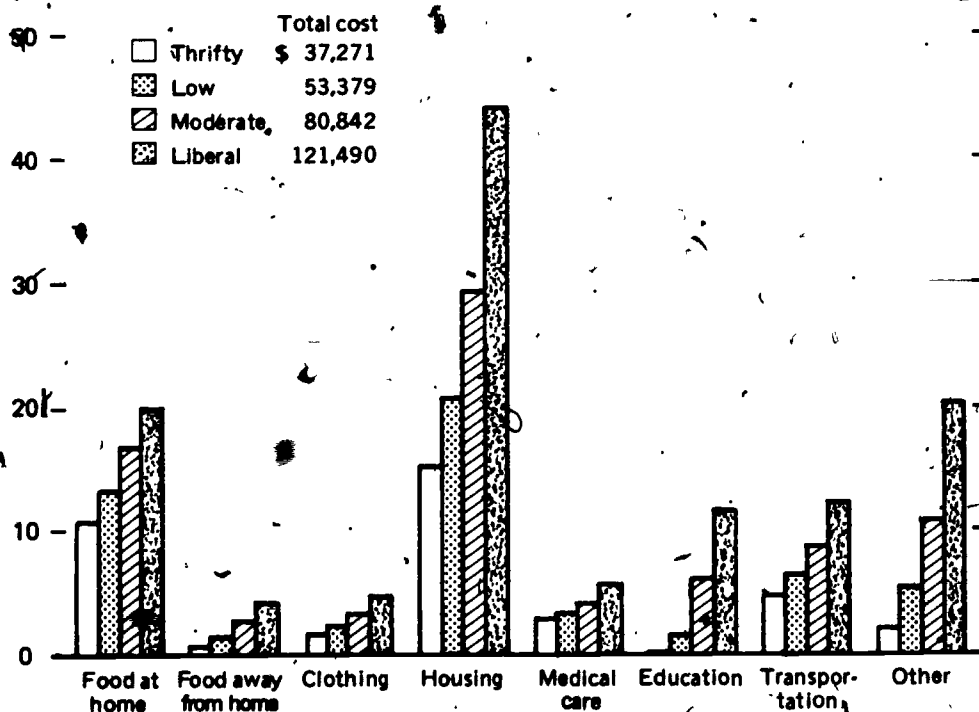


Figure 5

\$5,790 at the moderate level, and \$4,970 to \$8,500 at the liberal level depending on their age. Annual costs for girls range from about \$1,650 to \$2,370 at the thrifty level, \$2,320 to \$3,360 at the low level, \$3,380 to \$5,210 at the moderate level, and \$5,080 to \$7,790 at the liberal level depending on their age.

The child's share of family housing is the most costly item in the estimates as shown in figure 7. Food at home and transportation are generally second and third highest, followed by education, medical care, and the other category. Estimates of clothing and food away from home represent the smallest proportions of the cost of raising a farm child.

The share of the expense of raising a farm child represented by the different components of the budget differs by cost level. At the lower cost levels, the proportions reflect the relative importance of more necessary items; food and housing account for more than two-thirds of the total costs, whereas education, in which such optional expenditures as special lessons, private schools, and extra books and supplies predominate, was estimated as zero. At the higher levels, estimated costs for housing and food at home, and, to a lesser degree, for medical care and transportation, account for a smaller share of the total than at the lower levels. At the liberal level, education and other expenses become considerably more important.

Urbanization Differences

Because the estimates for farm children reported here were developed on different, and more recent data using different procedures than for the urban and rural nonfarm children, it is not appropriate to compare these two groups. The more recent farm child estimates replace the farm estimates developed in the first study. A comparison among urban, rural nonfarm, and farm child costs can be made from the earlier study (6). In that study, little difference was found in these costs in the South. Costs for the urban child were appreciably higher than for the rural nonfarm and farm child in the North Central region, but in the Northeast and West the rural nonfarm child had the highest costs. In all regions, food and housing costs of the urban child were generally higher than for a rural child in the same region, whereas transportation costs were generally lower. These findings, however, may be moderated by differences in prices, quality, and availability of goods and services between urban and rural locations.

**Annual cost of raising farm boys and girls
by age at the moderate cost level
(June 1980 price levels)**

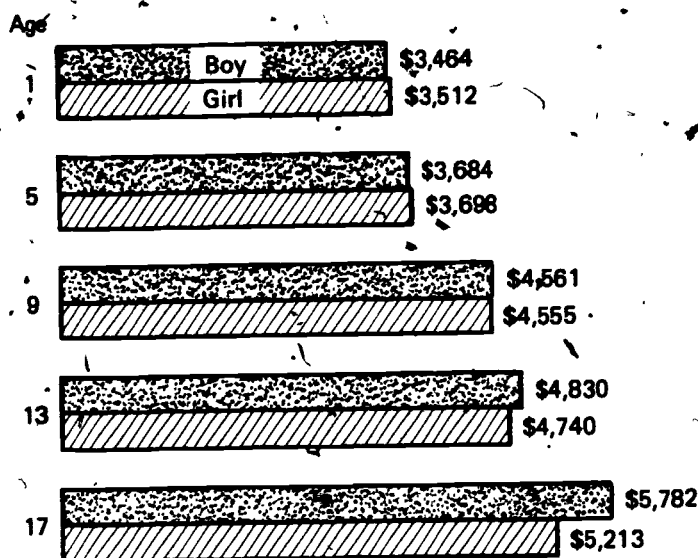


Figure 6

**Total cost of raising a farm girl by budget item at the
moderate cost level (June 1980 price levels)**

Total: \$78,693

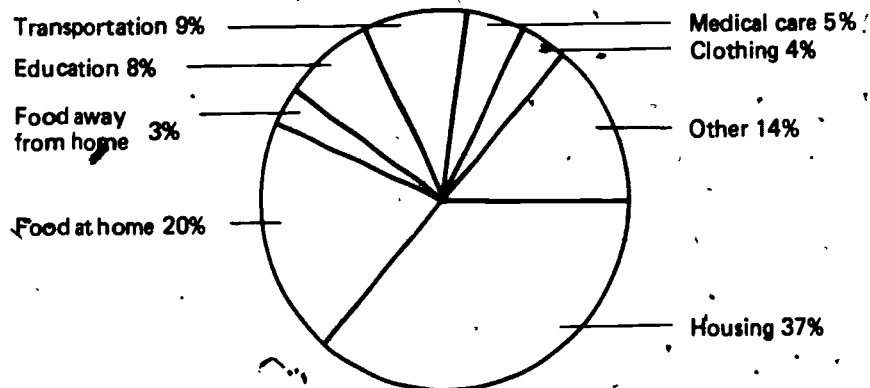


Figure 7

USE AND INTERPRETATION⁵

The cost estimates of raising a child represent average expenditures for a child of a given age or the child's share of family expenditures for such items as housing and transportation. The estimates are based on information from families with children at those ages and take into account the needs, expenditure patterns, and family characteristics related to the age of the child. The estimates reflect actual expenditures of these families; they are not based on lists of goods and services judged necessary to attain a specified standard of adequacy and are never priced in the market.

Although the estimates account for many factors related to family expenditures for children, they cannot be interpreted as precise costs for raising a child in a particular family. Rather, they are general estimates of what families under certain circumstances spent on their children. This must be borne in mind when the estimates are applied to specific families. Although the adjustments described here provide for additional specificity, the many factors that affect expenditures cannot be reflected and actual expenditures will most certainly deviate.

The estimates emphasize direct costs, or out-of-pocket expenditures, and therefore do not represent the total costs of raising a child. The data on which they are based reflected what families actually spent to achieve or maintain inventories in the time period studied. The CES and FFLES data did not measure family consumption that might be attributed to stocks of durables, past expenditures, income-in-kind, gifts, or the value of community services. Similarly, no account was made for the value of personal services performed by family members or for earnings given up while raising children.

The CES and the FFLES cross-section data present a detailed picture of the spending patterns of the population at one point in time--the early 1960's for the urban and rural nonfarm estimates and the early 1970's for the farm estimates. The cost figures from birth to age 18 as presented in tables 8-10, therefore, do not reflect the change in level and mix of goods and services available to or consumed by one household as a

⁵The information in this section is general and applicable to the estimates from both studies. Users should realize, however, that although a similar overall approach was applied to both data bases (4), changes in data collection, variable definition, and estimation procedures were inevitable and, in some cases, desirable. The estimates from the two studies are therefore not directly comparable. Users needing more specific detail should refer to the original papers (3, 6), available from the Family Economics Research Group.

result of changes in prices, income, or preferences experienced as the child grows. Instead, the estimates represent the experience and behavior of different families with children at various ages and expenditure patterns prevalent at the time the data were collected.

Cost Levels

The levels of the estimates are based on spending patterns associated with food consumption at the levels of the USDA food plans. The use of the food plans as a benchmark for the cost levels of the estimates requires two assumptions. First, it assumes that groups of families who are spending at similar cost levels on food are living at similar levels. Second, it implies that families spend at similar levels on all items of consumption--the family that spends at the moderate level for food also spends at the moderate level for housing.

There are several advantages to developing the estimates at levels of expenditure related to food costs as opposed to levels of income. The method allows factors that influence family spending on children to be taken into account, including nutritional needs, family size, and family composition. The resulting estimates may be adjusted for changes in prices. In addition, the estimates may be used in conjunction with the other USDA guidance materials--the food plans and clothing budgets (20-29).

Selection of cost level.--Users of the estimates often ask which cost level they should use and how these levels relate to family income. Table 1 may be used to select the appropriate cost level. It shows the food plan appropriate for families based on their size and income. Users should note that table 1 was designed for selection of the appropriate food plan. It therefore provides general guidance for selecting the appropriate level of the child cost estimates. Individual families may want to consider other factors in addition to their size and income.

The estimates were developed holding the cost level constant. In other words, the estimates do not reflect changes in income or level of living typically experienced by families as their children age. This allows for cost comparisons, such as by age of child, within and between the cost levels. Such comparisons can be very important to some users since they allow cost evaluations under varying circumstances. Consideration can be made for changes over the life cycle by combining figures at different cost levels. For example, it might be assumed that a child was raised for several years at one cost level and for other years at another depending on changes in income, family size, or both.

TABLE 1.--Food plans by size and income of family, summer 1980

| Income before taxes | Family size | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1 person | 2 persons | 3 persons | 4 persons | 5 persons | 6 persons |
| \$2,500-\$5,000..... | Thrifty ¹ or low cost | Thrifty ¹ or low cost | Thrifty ¹ | Thrifty ¹ | Thrifty ¹ | Thrifty ¹ |
| \$5,000-\$10,000.... | Moderate cost | Low cost | Thrifty ¹ or low cost | Thrifty ¹ | Thrifty ¹ | Thrifty ¹ |
| \$10,000-\$15,000... | Liberal | Moderate cost | Low or moderate cost | Low cost | Thrifty or low cost | Thrifty ¹ |
| \$15,000-\$20,000... | Liberal | Liberal | Low or moderate cost | Low or moderate cost | Low cost | Thrifty or low cost |
| \$20,000-\$30,000... | Liberal | Liberal | Moderate cost or liberal ¹ | Low or moderate cost | Low or moderate cost | Low cost |
| \$30,000-\$40,000... | Liberal | Liberal | Liberal | Moderate cost or liberal | Moderate cost | Low or moderate cost |
| \$40,000-\$50,000... | Liberal | Liberal | Liberal | Moderate cost or liberal | Moderate cost or liberal | Moderate cost |
| \$50,000 or more... | Liberal | Liberal | Liberal | Liberal | Moderate cost or liberal | Moderate cost or liberal |

¹Many families of this size and income are eligible for assistance through the Food Stamp Program.

Note: The economy level of the urban and rural nonfarm child cost estimates (tables 8 and 9) would be used wherever the thrifty plan is indicated above.

Source: Updated from Peterkin (21).

Economy and thrifty levels.--The lowest cost level of the urban and rural nonfarm estimates (tables 8 and 9) is the economy level, whereas the lowest level of the farm estimates (table 10) is the thrifty level. This difference is related to changes in the food plan levels (20, 22). Users of the child cost estimates should consider the economy and thrifty cost levels as equivalent.

Liberal cost level.--Users also note that the food plans include a liberal cost level, whereas the urban and rural nonfarm child estimates are only available at the economy, low, and moderate cost levels. The farm child estimates are available at all four cost levels--thrifty, low, moderate, and liberal. When users need estimates of the cost of raising urban and rural nonfarm children at the liberal level, they may adjust the moderate cost totals by adding 30 percent. This is an approximation, derived by comparing the differences between the moderate and liberal cost levels of the farm child estimates and of the food plan costs. Because different items in the budget do not increase with cost level at the same rate, users should consider this adjustment as a general guideline and increase only the annual and 18-year all-item totals, not the individual budget item cost estimates or their totals.

Region and Urbanization

The estimates for urban and rural nonfarm children developed in the first study are specific to region and urbanization. The four regions were those used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and include these States:

South

Alabama
Arkansas
Delaware
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maryland
Mississippi
North Carolina
Oklahoma
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Virginia
West Virginia

Northeast

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
Vermont

West

Arizona
California
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Oregon
Utah
Washington
Wyoming

North Central

Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
Ohio
South Dakota
Wisconsin

Alaska and Hawaii were not represented. The District of Columbia was included in the South. Estimates for a U.S. average were not developed in the first study. If such an indicator is necessary, use of the estimates for the North Central region is most appropriate.

The definition of urbanization used in the CES data and reflected in the estimates from the first study included urban, rural nonfarm, and farm. Urban included incorporated places with a population of 2,500 or more or the densely settled areas immediately adjacent to cities with a population of 50,000 or more. Rural nonfarm included those areas outside urban areas but not classified as farm. To be a farm, a 10-acre parcel needed sales of at least \$50 per year; a parcel of less than 10 acres needed sales of at least \$250. This definition of a farm was also used for the FFLES and the farm estimates in the more recent study.

Metropolitan Location

Although the child cost estimates are specific to region and urbanization, differences due to metropolitan location could not be considered. Users often ask about adjustments that can be made to incorporate such differences. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes, as part of its Urban Family Budget program, indexes of intercity costs (71, 74). These indexes, which are based on the costs of the BLS family budgets at 3 cost levels in 23 metropolitan areas in the continental United States, use costs in the urban United States as a base (= 100). These indexes, which have been recalculated (using published and unpublished data) by employing urban costs in each region as the base, are shown in table 2. They may be used to adjust the estimates of the cost of raising a child to reflect cost differences due to location in 1 of the 23 metropolitan areas listed.

TABLE 2.--Indexes of comparative costs in metropolitan locations and urban areas of their respective regions, fall 1979

[Average urban cost for each region = 100]

| Region, metropolitan location, and area | Lower | Intermediate | Higher |
|--|-------|--------------|--------|
| South: | | | |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 100 | 102 | 103 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 110 | 110 | 112 |
| Dallas, Tex. | 100 | 99 | 100 |
| Houston, Tex. | 104 | 103 | 103 |
| Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va. | 117 | 120 | 121 |
| West: | | | |
| Denver, Colo. | 94 | 102 | 102 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach, Anaheim, Calif. .. | 101 | 99 | 102 |
| San Diego, Calif. | 98 | 100 | 102 |
| San Francisco-Oakland, Calif. | 105 | 107 | 108 |
| Seattle-Everett, Wash. | 105 | 103 | 100 |
| Northeast: | | | |
| Boston, Mass. | 106 | 108 | 108 |
| Buffalo, N.Y. | 97 | 97 | 94 |
| New York, N.Y.-northeastern N.J. | 101 | 106 | 111 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 100 | 95 | 92 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 97 | 88 | 85 |
| North Central: | | | |
| Chicago, Ill.-northwestern Ind. | 103 | 102 | 102 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind. | 98 | 100 | 98 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 100 | 103 | 102 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 100 | 103 | 104 |
| Kansas City, Mo.-Kans. | 97 | 97 | 99 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 101 | 106 | 105 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis. | 102 | 106 | 108 |
| St. Louis, Mo.-Ill. | 99 | 99 | 99 |

Source: Derived from published (74) and unpublished cost estimates of the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics' urban family budgets and population weights used in the urban family budgets (71, p. 37)..

The three cost levels defined by the BLS are derived very differently from the four cost levels defined by the USDA for the child cost estimates and thus do not coincide. Generally, however, the use of the BLS intermediate index is acceptable to adjust the USDA moderate cost level, the higher index to adjust the USDA liberal cost level, and the lower index to adjust the USDA low cost level. There is no BLS index comparable to the USDA economy or thrifty level; the best one can do is apply the BLS lower cost index.

For example, a family living in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area at the moderate cost level would increase the USDA moderate cost estimate of raising a child for the Southern region by 20 percent to reflect its metropolitan location within the region.

Users have also asked if it is appropriate to use the Consumer Price Indexes (CPI's) specific to city population size classes or metropolitan locations to adjust the child cost estimates for a particular location. Although these indexes provide information on relative changes in prices over time, they do not provide an adjustment for the initial differential between costs in the regions and costs in more specifically defined locations. Users who have incorporated this difference by adjusting the estimates for the metropolitan location with 1 of the 23 indexes from table 2 could, however, appropriately use the CPI for the corresponding metropolitan location to adjust for changes in prices.

Price Level Adjustments

Users may wish to make adjustments to the price levels so that the estimates will suit their particular needs. The estimates may be updated or backdated using the instructions and appropriate subindexes of the Consumer Price Index provided in table 3. Each budget category should be adjusted individually to reflect differential price level changes among budget items.

Constant and current dollars.--Before adjusting the price levels, users should determine whether constant or current dollar figures are more suitable to their needs. The estimates in tables 8-10 are expressed in constant June 1980 dollars and assume that the child progresses through 18 years at June 1980 price levels. For example, the 18-year total cost of raising a child in the urban North Central region at the moderate cost level is \$25,229 in annual average 1960 dollars. That total is \$32,830 in annual average 1970 dollars and \$69,333 in annual average 1980 dollars. Constant dollar estimates are appropriate when interest is with the present costs of raising children of different ages or in making comparisons between years. They are not appropriate for determining the total cost of raising one

TABLE 3.--Annual average Consumer Price Index data for updating

[1967=100]

| Child cost budget category | Food at home | Food away from home | Clothing | Housing | Medical care |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------|
| CPI subindex ¹ | Food at home | Food away from home | Apparel and makeup | Housing | Medical care |
| 1980..... | 251.2 | 270.1 | 177.4 | 263.2 | 267.2 |
| 1980 (June)..... | 247.7 | 269.9 | 176.0 | 266.9 | 265.9 |
| 1979..... | 232.5 | 244.4 | 166.4 | 227.5 | 240.1 |
| 1978..... | 209.9 | 218.3 | 159.5 | 202.6 | 219.4 |
| 1977..... | 190.2 | 200.3 | 154.2 | 189.6 | 202.4 |
| 1976..... | 179.5 | 186.1 | 147.6 | 177.2 | 184.7 |
| 1975..... | 175.8 | 174.3 | 142.3 | 166.8 | 168.6 |
| 1974..... | 162.4 | 159.4 | 136.2 | 150.6 | 150.5 |
| 1973..... | 141.4 | 141.4 | 126.8 | 135.0 | 137.7 |
| 1972..... | 121.6 | 131.1 | 122.3 | 129.2 | 132.5 |
| 1971..... | 116.4 | 126.1 | 119.8 | 124.3 | 128.4 |
| 1970..... | 113.7 | 119.9 | 116.1 | 118.9 | 120.6 |
| 1969..... | 108.2 | 111.6 | 111.5 | 110.8 | 113.4 |
| 1968..... | 103.2 | 105.2 | 105.4 | 104.2 | 106.1 |
| 1967..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1966..... | 100.3 | 95.1 | 96.1 | 97.2 | 93.4 |
| 1965..... | 95.5 | 90.9 | 93.7 | 94.9 | 89.5 |
| 1964..... | 93.2 | 88.9 | 92.7 | 93.8 | 87.3 |
| 1963..... | 92.2 | 87.3 | 91.9 | 92.7 | 85.6 |
| 1962..... | 91.0 | 85.4 | 90.9 | 91.7 | 83.6 |
| 1961..... | 90.4 | 83.2 | 90.4 | 90.9 | 81.4 |
| 1960..... | 89.6 | 81.4 | 89.6 | 90.2 | 79.1 |
| 1959..... | 88.8 | 79.3 | 88.2 | 88.6 | 76.4 |
| 1958..... | 91.0 | 77.2 | 87.5 | 87.7 | 73.2 |
| 1957..... | 87.2 | 74.9 | 87.3 | 86.2 | 69.8 |
| 1956..... | 84.4 | 72.2 | 85.8 | 83.6 | 67.2 |
| 1955..... | 84.1 | 70.8 | 84.1 | 82.3 | 64.8 |
| 1954..... | 85.8 | 70.1 | 84.5 | 81.7 | 63.4 |
| 1953..... | 86.2 | 68.9 | 84.6 | 80.8 | 61.4 |

¹The revised Consumer Price Index for urban wage earners and clerical workers (CPI-W) replaced the unrevised CPI; use the revised indexes as shown for adjusting estimates to price levels prevalent in 1978 and forward; use the unrevised CPI as shown for adjusting estimates to price levels from 1953 to 1977.

Note: To adjust the price levels of the estimates of the cost of raising a child to specific year price levels, multiply the June 1980 estimates (tables 8, 9, and 10) for each budget category by the index for that category for the desired year and divide the product by the corresponding index for June 1980. For example, to update June 1980 costs for housing to annual average 1980 prices, multiply the June 1980 estimate for housing by 263.2 and divide by 266.9. To backdate June 1980 costs for housing to 1968 prices, multiply the June 1980 estimate for housing by 104.2 and divide by 266.9.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

and backdating estimates of the cost of raising children

[1967 = 100]

| Education | Transportation | Other | Annual totals of all budget item categories | Child cost budget category |
|--|----------------|--|---|----------------------------|
| Personal and educational expenses ² | Transportation | Personal care and personal and educational expenses average ² | All items ³ | CPI subindex ¹ |
| 236.4 | 250.5 | 224.6 | 247.0 | 1980 |
| 229.8 | 250.6 | 220.8 | 247.8 | (June) 1980 |
| 214.2 | 212.8 | 204.9 | 217.7 | 1979 |
| 198.2 | 185.8 | 190.1 | 195.3 | 1978 |
| 157.9 | 177.2 | 164.4 | 181.5 | 1977 |
| 151.2 | 165.5 | 155.8 | 170.5 | 1976 |
| 144.4 | 150.6 | 147.6 | 161.2 | 1975 |
| 133.8 | 137.7 | 135.6 | 147.7 | 1974 |
| 125.9 | 123.8 | 125.6 | 133.1 | 1973 |
| 122.8 | 119.9 | 121.3 | 125.3 | 1972 |
| 119.3 | 118.6 | 118.1 | 121.3 | 1971 |
| 113.4 | 112.7 | 113.3 | 116.3 | 1970 |
| 108.7 | 107.2 | 109.0 | 109.8 | 1969 |
| 104.7 | 103.2 | 104.5 | 104.2 | 1968 |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1967 |
| 97.5 | 97.2 | 97.3 | 97.2 | 1966 |
| 95.9 | 95.9 | 95.6 | 94.5 | 1965 |
| 95.0 | 94.3 | 94.8 | 92.9 | 1964 |
| 92.8 | 93.0 | 93.1 | 91.7 | 1963 |
| 91.3 | 92.5 | 91.8 | 90.6 | 1962 |
| 89.3 | 90.6 | 90.0 | 89.6 | 1961 |
| 87.3 | 89.6 | 88.7 | 88.7 | 1960 |
| 85.3 | 89.6 | 87.0 | 87.3 | 1959 |
| 83.9 | 86.0 | 85.4 | 86.6 | 1958 |
| 80.7 | 83.3 | 82.4 | 84.3 | 1957 |
| 77.8 | 78.8 | 79.5 | 81.4 | 1956 |
| 76.7 | 77.4 | 77.3 | 80.2 | 1955 |
| 76.9 | 78.3 | 76.8 | 80.5 | 1954 |
| 77.7 | 79.5 | 77.0 | 80.1 | 1953 |

²In changing to the revised CPI to adjust the estimates of the cost of raising a child, the "Personal and educational expenses" index replaced the "Reading and recreation" index; the average of the "Personal care" and the "Personal and educational expenses" indexes replaced the average of the "Personal care" and the "Reading and recreation" indexes.

³Users who do not want to carry out all the individual budget items calculations and who are interested only in the annual all budget item totals may use the "All items" index without a great deal of distortion from the price adjusted totals that are obtained by applying the individual subindexes and then summing over the adjusted budget item costs.

child; they are too high, for example, for the child who reaches age 18 in June 1980 and too low for the child born at that time.

When concern is with past or future costs of raising an individual child or a group of children born at a given time, current dollar estimates should be used. Current dollar estimates reflect not only changes in costs associated with the growth of the child and family composition adjustments but also price changes actually experienced over the 18 years of the child's life. Users should, of course, also consider changes in income that generally coincide with changes in prices when interpreting current dollar estimates.

Table 4 shows current dollar estimates of the cost of raising a child born in 1960 and in 1979 at the moderate cost level in the urban North Central region. The current dollar estimate for a child born in 1960 is \$34,274 compared with the constant annual average 1960 estimate of \$25,229 or the constant June 1980 estimate of \$69,232 (table 8). This current dollar estimate was calculated by applying the 1960 indexes to the estimated costs of the infancy year, the 1961 indexes to the age 1 estimates, and so on for the remaining years and adding to arrive at the total.

Future costs.--If users are interested in projecting costs over the life of a child, as in anticipating support costs to be incurred for a particular child, they would want to consider projections for future price changes. By assuming a rate of future inflation, it is possible to adjust the cost estimates forward and thus arrive at a projected cost to raise a child. For example, the estimated annual cost of a 5-year-old in an urban North Central region at the moderate level adjusted to 1979 price levels is \$3,065. Assuming an annual rate of inflation of 8 percent, the cost in 1984 for a 5-year-old born in 1979 would become \$4,503. To arrive at this figure, inflate the estimated annual cost of raising a 5-year-old in 1979 dollars, assuming 8 percent annual inflation compounded over 5 years--the number of years until the child would reach age 5 in 1984. Thus, the projected cost for any given year of age specific to prices assumed prevalent in a given year may be represented by the following equation:

$$CRC_F = CRC_P (1+i)^n$$

where: CRC_F = future or projected annual cost of raising a child of a given age in a given year

CRC_P = present cost of raising a child of that age in current dollars

i = assumed rate of inflation per time interval

n = number of time intervals from present to time child will reach that age

or: $\$4,503 = \$3,065 (1.08)^5$. To arrive at a total for 18 years, apply the formula for each year. For example, assuming an annual inflation rate of 8 percent⁶ over the first 18 years of the child's life, the cost of raising the child born in 1979 in the urban North Central region at the moderate cost level would be \$134,414.⁷ Assuming an annual inflation rate of 10 percent would increase this 18-year total to \$165,334; an annual inflation rate of 12 percent would increase the total to \$204,051.

Alternative CPI's.--Users have asked if it would be more appropriate to use the Consumer Price Indexes that are specific to region to adjust the price levels of the region--specific child cost estimates. Use of the regional CPI's would provide more precise adjustment for movements in prices by region than the indexes in table 3. Similarly, the CPI's that are specific to metropolitan locations would provide a more precise price adjustment to child cost estimates that had been adjusted to corresponding metropolitan location cost differences as described in the previous section. However, the metropolitan-specific indexes are not available as a continuous series over a long period of time, as are those in table 3, and thus do not allow for adjustments over long time spans, such as the 18 years of a child's life. Although recent changes in these indexes will allow their use in the future, the U.S. city average CPI's in table 3 are generally applicable to all the child cost estimates and are more readily available. They provide a continuous series covering a substantial time span and are thus suggested as most appropriate.

Limitations of price level adjustments.--Users should be reminded that price level adjustments only capture changes in prices. To the extent that families have changed their allocation of total resources, or have changed their allocation of resources among family members or among components of child

⁶About the average increase in the Consumer Price Index from 1974 through 1979.

⁷If annual all-item totals are all that are needed, these calculations can be applied to the annual totals as in this example. The item estimate breakdowns in table 4 were arrived at by carrying out these calculations for each budget item estimate and then summing. Except for a rounding error, either method will yield the same totals.

TABLE 4.--Current dollar estimates¹ of cost of raising a child² born in 1960 and in 1979 at the moderate cost level in the urban North Central region

| Year | Age of child (years) | Total | Food at home ³ | Food away from home | Clothing | Housing ⁴ | Medical care | Educa- tion | Transpor- tation | Other ⁵ |
|---|-------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Cost of raising a child born in 1960 ⁶ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1960..... | Under 1 | \$1,205 | \$173 | 0 | \$62 | \$501 | \$59 | 0 | \$246 | \$164 |
| 1961..... | 1 | 1,259 | 215 | 0 | 62 | 505 | 61 | 0 | 249 | 167 |
| 1962..... | 2 | 1,203 | 216 | 0 | 102 | 447 | 62 | 0 | 222 | 154 |
| 1963..... | 3 | 1,217 | 219 | 0 | 103 | 452 | 64 | 0 | 223 | 156 |
| 1964..... | 4 | 1,303 | 254 | \$37 | 104 | 458 | 65 | 0 | 226 | 159 |
| 1965..... | 5 | 1,323 | 260 | 38 | 105 | 463 | 67 | 0 | 230 | 160 |
| 1966..... | 6 | 1,429 | 265 | 40 | 149 | 449 | 70 | \$34 | 233 | 189 |
| 1967..... | 7 | 1,529 | 326 | 42 | 155 | 463 | 75 | 35 | 239 | 194 |
| 1968..... | 8 | 1,591 | 336 | 44 | 163 | 482 | 79 | 37 | 247 | 203 |
| 1969..... | 9 | 1,677 | 352 | 47 | 173 | 513 | 85 | 38 | 257 | 212 |
| 1970..... | 10 | 1,840 | 440 | 50 | 180 | 550 | 90 | 40 | 270 | 220 |
| 1971..... | 11 | 1,916 | 451 | 53 | 186 | 575 | 96 | 42 | 284 | 229 |
| 1972..... | 12 | 2,138 | 481 | 66 | 274 | 620 | 99 | 43 | 309 | 246 |
| 1973..... | 13 | 2,344 | 622 | 71 | 284 | 647 | 103 | 44 | 318 | 255 |
| 1974..... | 14 | 2,609 | 714 | 80 | 305 | 722 | 112 | 47 | 354 | 275 |
| 1975..... | 15 | 2,843 | 773 | 87 | 319 | 800 | 126 | 51 | 387 | 300 |
| 1976..... | 16 | 3,319 | 884 | 93 | 458 | 879 | 138 | 53 | 470 | 344 |
| 1977..... | 17 | 3,529 | 937 | 100 | 478 | 941 | 151 | 56 | 503 | 363 |
| Total 1960-77..... | | 34,274 | 7,918 | 848 | 3,662 | 10,467 | 1,602 | 520 | 5,267 | 3,990 |

Cost of raising a child born in 1979⁷

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|--------|-------|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| 1979..... | Under 1 | \$2,972 | \$450 | 0 | \$115 | \$1,263 | \$179 | 0 | \$585 | \$380 |
| 1980..... | 1 | 3,319 | 596 | 0 | 124 | 1,364 | 193 | 0 | 632 | 410 |
| 1981..... | 2 | 3,361 | 644 | 0 | 217 | 1,295 | 209 | 0 | 595 | 401 |
| 1982..... | 3 | 3,627 | 695 | 0 | 234 | 1,398 | 224 | 0 | 642 | 433 |
| 1983..... | 4 | 4,171 | 863 | \$139 | 253 | 1,510 | 244 | 0 | 694 | 468 |
| 1984..... | 5 | 4,503 | 932 | 150 | 273 | 1,631 | 263 | 0 | 749 | 505 |
| 1985..... | 6 | 5,060 | 974 | 162 | 409 | 1,669 | 284 | \$121 | 809 | 632 |
| 1986..... | 7 | 5,710 | 1,297 | 175 | 442 | 1,803 | 307 | 130 | 874 | 682 |
| 1987..... | 8 | 6,168 | 1,401 | 189 | 478 | 1,947 | 331 | 141 | 944 | 737 |
| 1988..... | 9 | 6,661 | 1,513 | 204 | 516 | 2,103 | 358 | 152 | 1,019 | 796 |
| 1989..... | 10 | 7,501 | 1,943 | 220 | 557 | 2,271 | 386 | 164 | 1,101 | 859 |
| 1990..... | 11 | 8,102 | 2,098 | 238 | 602 | 2,453 | 417 | 177 | 1,189 | 928 |
| 1991..... | 12 | 9,378 | 2,317 | 307 | 939 | 2,745 | 451 | 191 | 1,380 | 1,048 |
| 1992..... | 13 | 10,407 | 2,782 | 332 | 1,014 | 2,964 | 487 | 207 | 1,490 | 1,131 |
| 1993..... | 14 | 11,242 | 3,005 | 358 | 1,096 | 3,202 | 526 | 223 | 1,610 | 1,222 |
| 1994..... | 15 | 12,140 | 3,245 | 387 | 1,183 | 3,458 | 568 | 241 | 1,738 | 1,320 |
| 1995..... | 16 | 14,468 | 3,923 | 418 | 1,768 | 3,868 | 613 | 260 | 2,069 | 1,549 |
| 1996..... | 17 | 15,624 | 4,237 | 451 | 1,909 | 4,177 | 662 | 281 | 2,235 | 1,672 |
| Total 1979-96..... | | 134,414 | 32,915 | 3,730 | 12,129 | 41,121 | 6,703 | 2,288 | 20,355 | 15,173 |

¹ Derived from table 2 in USDA (8).

² Child in family of husband and wife and no more than 5 children.

³ Includes home-produced foods and school lunches.

⁴ Includes shelter, fuel, utilities, household operations, furnishings, and equipment.

⁵ Includes personal care, recreation, reading, and other miscellaneous expenditures.

⁶ Prices current in the years specified; calculated using indexes in table 3 and rounded to nearest \$1.

⁷ Inflated from 1979 constant dollar estimates at annual rate of 8 percent and rounded to nearest \$1.

costs, the price-adjusted estimates of the cost of raising a child still reflect only those expenditure patterns as captured by the original data--patterns of the early 1960's for the urban and rural nonfarm estimates and patterns of the early 1970's for the farm estimates. Expenditure patterns tend to be relatively stable over time, however, and examination of the data from the 1972-73 Survey of Consumer Expenditures, the most recent nationwide expenditure survey, indicates that there were no dramatic changes between the early 1960's (when data used for the urban and rural nonfarm child cost estimates were collected) and 1972-73 (69, 70, 73). It is probably not unreasonable then to speculate that new estimates of the cost of raising a child developed on the more recent data base, allowing for data base and procedural differences, will not be dramatically different from the current estimates. Therefore, although users of the current urban and rural nonfarm estimates are unable to adjust for changes in expenditure patterns and may only adjust for changes in prices, it is probably reasonable to assume that major adjustments are not necessary for changes in expenditure patterns for families similar to the original families in the data base.

Budget Items

The child costs estimates are derived from data on family expenditures for a wide variety of goods and services in a given year. Most of the data on expenditures were reported in terms of the family unit in which the child lived. In order to develop the age-specific estimates of expenditures on children, it was necessary to define the budget item categories to reflect expenditures for children age 17 and under. This required that expenditures for parents or older children be separated out as accurately as possible and that expenditures for shared items be allocated to reflect each family member's share.

The content of each of the categories in the child cost estimates is described here. Readers are reminded that the urban and rural nonfarm estimates were developed from a different data base and with different procedures than the farm child estimates. Some of these differences are described, but users should refer to the original references for more detail (3, 6).

Food at home.--Estimates for food at home were based on the USDA food plans (20, 22) rather than the CES or FFLES data. The food plans indicate amounts of food for individuals of different ages and sex at four cost levels (see p. 31). They include estimates for 11 age-sex categories appropriate for children up to age 18. These plans assume all meals are eaten at home. Because the child cost estimates also included cost estimates of food away from home, the food plan costs were reduced by the proportion of estimated costs for food away that, according to separate analyses, substituted for costs of food at home. The food plan costs were also adjusted by economy of scale figures

(provided with the food plans) to reflect the average size of families with children of each given age (and sex in the farm child estimates).

Food away from home.--These estimates were based on the child's share of family expenditures for meals away from home other than those at work and at school. (It was assumed that no children in the age ranges in question were employed and therefore no meals at work were included; meals at school were reflected in costs for food at home.) In the estimates for urban and rural nonfarm children, it was assumed that children under 4 years of age did not eat in restaurants; family costs were allocated on a per capita basis. In the development of the farm costs, it was assumed that expenditures for food away were not incurred for children under 3 years of age; total family expenditures on food away were divided among farm family members by assuming that family members would consume the same proportion of the family food away from home as of food at home.

Clothing.--The estimated costs⁸ for urban and rural nonfarm children were derived from the actual expenditures for children under 2, 2-5, 6-11, 12-15, and 16-17 years of age. In addition, a per capita share of family expenditures for clothing materials and services was included. Data used to develop the farm child estimates, however, were collected only for five age-sex categories: Infants under 2, females 2-15, males 2-15, females 16 and over, and males 16 and over. Observed expenditures in these broad age-sex categories thus had to be divided among the 11 categories developed for these estimates. Expenditures for females 2-15 years old were apportioned to girls 2-5, 6-9, 10-13, and 14-15. Expenditures for girls 16-17 had to be apportioned from observed totals for females 16 and over. The same was necessary for the estimates for farm boys. Proportions that reflected each family's age-sex composition were developed in separate analyses for use in dividing the reported expenditures for the broad age-sex categories among individual farm family members.

Users are reminded that the estimates were derived from current expenditure data. The estimates, therefore, reflected only clothing purchases during the survey year. Other research has indicated that substantial amounts of clothing may be received as gifts or handed down from older children.

Housing.--This category included the cost of the family dwelling, comprising fuel and utilities, household operations,

⁸Children's clothing budgets are available not only for the annual cost as shown in tables 8-10 but also for separate clothing categories. See references 23-29 and p. 31.

furnishings, service contracts, and equipment. The per child cost estimates were based on a per capita share of these expenditures.

Medical care.--Estimates of the cost of medical care for children were based on family medical and dental expenditures, including net expenditures for health insurance, hospital and physicians' services, eye care, prescriptions, and medical supplies. Medical costs were divided proportionately among family members based on the age-sex composition of the family (in the farm estimates) and corresponding to National Health Survey data on the average distribution of health care expenditures by age-sex categories. Family dental expenses were divided equally among family members over 2 years of age in the farm estimates.

Education.--Expenditures on education included tuition, books and supplies, and fees. For children not living at home, they included transportation, food, and housing expenses while attending school. Education costs were based on families whose oldest child was at least 6 but not over 17. Although estimates for children under 6 would be zero, this limitation was imposed in order to exclude educational expenses for parents or older children attending college. Expenses were divided equally among the children aged 6 through 17.

Transportation.--In the urban and rural nonfarm estimates, this category included costs for the purchase and operation of automobiles and for public transportation. The child was assigned a per capita share of expenditures. Transportation costs for the farm family included current expenses, such as vehicle operation, service, and maintenance; public transportation; and an annual consumption value of owned vehicles defined as the purchase price divided by estimated average service of life of the vehicle. For purposes of determining proportions of family costs to be allocated to each child, three age-sex categories were used: Children 13 and under, boys 14-17, and girls 14-17. The age of 14 appeared to be an appropriate division for farm children who may be licensed to drive in some States at that age. Total family transportation costs were then allocated to individuals by using proportions developed for each family that reflected its size and age-sex composition.

Other.--In the urban and rural nonfarm estimates, this category included the child's per capita share of the family's expenditures for personal care, recreation, reading, and other miscellaneous expenditures. No cost was assigned for insurance or gifts and contributions. In the farm estimates, the other category included family expenditures on gifts and contributions; sewing materials and laundry expenses; miscellaneous recreational and entertainment expenses; and interest, service,

and other transaction costs. These expenditures were divided equally among all family members. In addition, male personal expenses were divided equally among the males and female personal expenses were divided equally among the females in each family.

Other Direct Costs

Despite the detail provided by consumer expenditure survey data from the CES and the PFLES, it is often impossible to isolate expenditures on particular items in the budget or to attribute expenditures to particular family members. Some costs associated with raising a child of a given age, though not explicitly estimated for that age, are allocated among family members and are thus implicitly included in the costs over the age span. For example, the costs of having a child are not estimated as a lump sum assigned to the first year of life. Family expenditures for medical care, medical insurance premiums, and furnishings and equipment are apportioned among family members. Items purchased in the preceding year in anticipation of the birth in the survey year are not included. Costs for infants' clothing could be identified and therefore were included in the first year. On the other hand, expenditures for maternity clothing could not be separated from total costs for women's clothing. The Health Insurance Institute (64) has developed estimates of the cost of having a baby (see p. 32). It would be appropriate, however, to assume that such costs should be added to the USDA child cost estimates. Adding what can be accepted as the average cost of birth would create considerable duplication, particularly if the costs included purchases for the first child, such as nursery furnishings, that likely would not be incurred for the second or third child.

Users often ask where child care costs are reflected. Reported expenditures for child care could not be explicitly separated from reported expenditures that, as a group, were most appropriately included under housing-related services. To the extent that child care costs were incurred and reported by the families in the original sample, they were included and apportioned equally among family members under the housing category.

Some costs are beyond the age range of the estimates and clearly are not included. Costs for higher education are not included and may, therefore, be appropriately added (see p. 35). In addition, costs associated with family circumstances that are different from those in the original data may also be considered (see p. 32). For example, single- or working-parent families may want to consider other costs, such as child care.

Family Size

The cost estimates of raising urban and rural nonfarm children reflect average costs per child in families with not more than five children. Size-specific estimates developed for two-, three-, four-, and five-child families indicate that total costs

per child decrease as family size increases (6, 7). Per child costs in five-child families average from 20 to 24 percent below those in two-child families. Cost differences between two- and three-child families and between three- and four-child families are about the same, ranging between 7 and 12 percent. Costs between four- and five-child families decrease only 4 or 5 percent.

Costs for each item in the budget, however, do not change consistently with changes in family size. Per child food costs decrease less than do other costs when family size increases. Although there are some savings in buying and cooking for a larger family, requirements increase in almost direct ratio to the number of children. Food costs per child are 12 to 13 percent less in a five-child family than in a two-child family. Per child housing and transportation costs, on the other hand, show the greatest decreases when family size increases. Much housing space is used in common, and automobile trips serve more than one child. In these categories, costs per child in a five-child family may be as much as one-third less than in a two-child family.

Because the family size-specific estimates were developed for only a few of the region-urbanization categories, users often ask how the estimates for children in urban and rural nonfarm families of average size (tables 8 and 9) can be adjusted to reflect differences in family size. Although the percentage differences due to family size as indicated by the estimates specific to family size are not directly applicable to the estimates for all families, they do indicate adjustments that can be made. However, to apply the percentage differences from the size-specific estimates to the estimates for all families, it is necessary to accept a generalization about the family size underlying the estimates for all families.

Most families whose expenditure patterns formed the basis of the estimates had three or four children. On the average, the estimates for very young children (the first 2 years) and for older children (ages 16 and 17) were based on expenditure patterns of families with three children, whereas the estimates for other ages (2-15) were based on families with an average closer to four children, reflecting changes in family size coincident with the family life cycle. For example, the average size of families whose expenditures formed the basis of the estimates for urban 10-year-olds was 5.6 to 5.8 depending on the region and 5.9 to 6.0 in the estimates for rural nonfarm 10-year-olds (6). Given this generalization and the percentage differences between families of different sizes as indicated by the size-specific estimates, the estimate for a 10-year-old urban or rural nonfarm child, for example, could be increased by 7 to

12 percent for a family with three children and decreased by 4 to 5 percent for a family with five children.

Table 5 shows adjustment that can be made to the age-specific estimates from tables 8 and 9 to reflect differences in family size. These adjustments are very general and, like the adjustment for estimating the liberal cost level from the moderate cost level, are best applied only to the annual all-item totals and not to the estimates for individual budget items or their totals. They are not appropriate for use with the farm child estimates from table 10.

Users also often ask whether the estimates are additive; that is, if the age-specific per child estimates can be added together to obtain a total cost of families with a given number of children. Generally, for families of a size similar to that of the original data families (husband, wife, and three to four children), the estimates are probably additive. As family size departs from five or six persons (three or four children), errors will be most substantial for those items in the budget more subject to savings due to economies of scale--housing and transportation--which are based on per person expenditures in the urban and rural nonfarm child estimates.

Families Facing Change

Users often request information on the use and interpretation of the child cost statistics in situations where it is necessary to estimate costs for families anticipating change, such as the arrival or departure of family members or the separation of an existing household into two. Confusion may result about the appropriateness of the estimates in such circumstances and the factors that need to be considered.

The USDA cost estimates of raising a child are average rather than marginal. Average costs reflect the longrun expenditures of families with varying age and sex compositions and are based on data from some families making adjustments in the survey year and others not. Marginal cost estimates, on the other hand, reflect incremental changes in family expenditures or changes in income necessary to maintain a level of living when there is a change in family structure, and they are based on the differences in expenditures of families of differing sizes. Average cost estimates emphasize expenditures for individual children or their share of family costs, whereas marginal cost estimates emphasize changes in total family expenditures.

For example, family food expenditures may actually decrease with the addition of a child because of changes in eating patterns--less expensive foods may be prepared and eating out may be curtailed. This incremental or marginal value, however, is not a reflection of the cost of food for a child. The USDA average cost estimates include costs incurred for individual

TABLE 5.--Adjustments for family size to be applied to age-specific estimates of the cost of raising urban and rural nonfarm children

| Age of child | Family size | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | 4 (2 children) | 5 (3 children) | 6 (4 children) | 7 (5 children) |
| Less than 1.... | Add 7-12 percent | No change | Subtract 7-12 percent | Subtract 11-17 percent |
| 1..... | Add 7-12 percent | No change | Subtract 7-12 percent | Subtract 11-17 percent |
| 2-15..... | Add 14-24 percent | Add 7-12 percent | No change | Subtract 4-5 percent |
| 16-17..... | Add 7-12 percent | No change | Subtract 7-12 percent | Subtract 11-17 percent |

children as well as their share of family overhead costs. As a result, a family that adds a child to its household would not necessarily expect to have its expenses increased by the total costs shown in the tables, nor would a family whose oldest child leaves home necessarily have its expenses decreased by the total value of the estimated cost for a 17-year-old.

Families experience change and make adjustments in many ways. Consequently, marginal costs could be substantially higher or lower than average costs depending on what change is specified and from what position the family is starting. For example, housing and transportation costs could increase very little with the addition of a child. On the other hand, if the addition of a child resulted in the family's moving into different housing or otherwise making a substantial change in living arrangements, costs could increase dramatically. Changes in the age of children affect costs per child, as do changes in family size. Thus, more living space may be needed even if there has been no change in family size.

The choice of average or marginal cost estimates will depend on the uses and interpretations desired. Researchers interested in explaining fertility behavior and the development of human capital find marginal cost estimates relevant (33, 39, 41-44). In this vein, Espenshade (33), Lindert (39), and Turchi (44) approached the estimation of marginal costs with different procedures. Policymakers interested in estimating incremental costs incurred by families taking in foster children would want to consider both average and marginal costs (9).

In child support costs, the distinction may be more difficult. Although an estimate of the incremental cost of taking custody of a child is appealing, there are limitations. There may be difficulties, for example, in determining which family member should be regarded as marginal. Should the children be considered marginal members of the custodial parent's household? In such cases, the custodial parent would be responsible for the full overhead cost and receive no benefit from economies of scale for goods of which the child might consume a major share. On the other hand, should the parent be considered the marginal member and therefore imply that child support payments should cover the entire overhead cost? For example, considering the child as the marginal member would imply that the cost of housing the child would be the value of the increase in housing expenditures incurred if the custodial parent found it necessary to move to a larger dwelling. That cost, however, would reflect only the extra space purchased by the increased expenditure, such as an additional bedroom, not the overhead cost of the other parts of the unit, such as the kitchen and living room, which the child also uses. In estimating child support,

average and marginal costs differ in the implications regarding who shall bear the costs.

Use of the estimates in child support situations poses other difficulties, particularly because the estimates reflect expenditure patterns of intact husband and wife families. For example, the choice of cost level of the estimates, as indicated in table 1, is based on family size and income. When a family separates, however, a total income that previously supported one family unit will be used to support two. Overhead costs incurred on the basis of that resource level, such as for housing, will increase. Additional costs associated with maintaining two households will be incurred. When available, actual costs that will be incurred, particularly for housing, should replace the estimated costs. Users, of course, must evaluate the specifics of their own situations and decide at what level children should and, practically, can be supported, and how the costs will be divided. The estimates cannot address such issues, but they can provide general guidelines on costs that may be incurred and how they vary with age of the child.

OTHER ISSUES RELATED TO THE COST OF RAISING A CHILD

Users of the child cost estimates often inquire about additional materials to aid in the use and interpretation of the data. The following materials provide supplementary detail on particular items in the budget or extend the use of the estimates to other relevant topics.

USDA Budgets for Food and Clothing

The child rearing estimates are cost budgets. They do not provide information on the quantity or quality of items actually purchased or needed to attain a given cost level or standard of adequacy. The USDA budgets for food and clothing, however, provide information on quantities of food and clothing as well as costs. These budgets and the child estimates are at similar cost levels.

The food budgets or plans produced by the USDA Consumer Nutrition Center take into account current information on nutritional needs and food consumption patterns as well as the nutritional content and prices of food. The food plans specify the amounts of food in 11 food groups needed to provide nutritionally adequate diets for persons in 20 age-sex groups at 4 cost levels—thrifty, low, moderate, and liberal (20, 22). A plan for any family can be determined by adding amounts of foods suggested for persons of the age and sex of family members (21). The costs of the plans for the U.S. average are released monthly and published quarterly in Family Economics Review. Costs specific to the four regions are published in the summer issues of Family Economics Review.

Cost and quantity budgets for clothing were developed by the USDA Family Economics Research Group in two studies based on the same data used for the cost estimates of raising a child. The 1960-61 CES data provided the basis for estimates of the annual costs of clothing for 21 categories of individuals, based on age, sex, and marital and employment status, and by urbanization, region, and cost level (23, 24, 26). The 1973 FILES data provided the basis for annual cost estimates for farm children and adults for six clothing categories (28, 29). Estimates for farm children were published in the winter 1979 issue of Family Economics Review; estimates for farm adults appeared in the summer 1979 issue. Clothing quantity budgets (25) and an interactive computer program for wardrobe replacement planning (27) were also developed using the 1960-61 CES.

Indirect Costs

The estimates include only direct, out-of-pocket costs incurred as reflected by actual expenditure data. No account is made for the value of time or personal services performed by family members, for the value of earnings foregone in time spent raising children, or for the impact on career opportunities and development due to time out of the labor force. Reed and McIntosh (42) and Espenshade (34) combined the USDA direct cost-

estimates with independent estimates of the indirect costs and concluded that the latter represented as much as two-thirds of the total costs.

Researchers (30-45) interested in human capital, labor force participation, fertility behavior, and interfamily and intra-family transfers have taken into account the value of the indirect costs of children. Users interested in the topic will find Espenshade's (34) monograph an interesting discussion of actual and perceived values and costs of children in the less developed countries and the United States. Users will also find the references by Walker and Woods (45), Culley et al. (31), Hawrylyshyn (35), and Hefferan (36) of interest.

The Changing American Family

The estimated costs of raising urban and rural nonfarm children are based on data collected in 1960-61 from husband-wife families with not more than five children and no other persons present. The families generally tended to have three and more often four children. Total costs per child over the 18-year span represented by the estimates in constant 1960-61 dollars consumed 15 to 17 percent of the family income. It is probably reasonable to assume that most of these nuclear families were also single-earner families.

The family has experienced dramatic changes since the early 1960's. References 46-63 document and discuss the impact of some of these changes. When the child cost estimates are used as guidelines for families of types other than the nuclear structure underlying the estimates, users should consider how specific circumstances might differ from those of the original data families. Families of differing structure are likely to have different spending patterns, which may affect total costs as well as costs for specific categories. For example, expenses for transportation are affected by the number of full-time earners employed outside the home. Many costs that were likely hidden or indirect for the one-earner nuclear family typical of the 1960's may be explicit, direct costs today. Child care costs are an ideal example. In many situations, users may be advised to add explicit child care costs to the baseline estimates, using actual expenses or guidance from the information on child care costs (p. 33). In addition, indirect costs have generally taken on greater importance. As more women enter the labor force or become eligible for better paying positions and as it becomes more essential for parents to work outside the home, the economic value of time is more likely to be taken into consideration. As a result, the opportunity costs involved with remaining home to care for their children are perceived by families as more important.

Cost of Having a Baby

A 1978 study by the Health Insurance Institute (64) estimated the cost of having a baby to be about \$2,170 to \$2,220. This

estimate included \$888 for hospital care, \$518-\$568 for medical care, and \$762 for the layette, which included \$397 for nursery furnishings, identified as optional. Costs for maternity clothes and such unusual expenses as drugs were not included. Data sources for the report were the Health Insurance Association of America, "Medical Economics," the Children's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (now Health and Human Services), the Health Insurance Institute, and a children's clothing manufacturer.

Child Care Costs⁹

Data from the 1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey provide detailed information on child care expenditures made by families with at least one member under age 6. Included are expenditures for babysitting, day care centers, private nursery school or kindergarten or both, and public nursery school or kindergarten or both. These expenditures record, on average, how families spend their child care dollars but do not necessarily reflect actual child care usage. Families reporting little or no child care expenditures may rely on child care services provided free of charge by relatives, friends, or federally funded day care centers.

Of the families surveyed who had at least one member under age 6, three out of five paid for at least one form of child care. Most of these families (95 percent) reported babysitting expenditures. Much smaller percentages of the sample reported expenditures for private schooling, public schooling, or day care centers—13, 4, and 2 percent, respectively. Of all the families that reported babysitting, four out of five reported no other form of child care expenditures. The average annual expenditure for babysitting (\$532) was highest, followed by day care (\$471), private nursery school or kindergarten or both (\$374), and public nursery school or kindergarten or both (\$154).

A greater percentage of husband-wife families than single-parent families reported child care expenses, although single-parent families averaged considerably larger expense (table 6). Single-parent families averaged \$847 annually for child care—69 percent more than husband-wife families. In addition, single-parent families averaged lower total expenditures than husband-wife families. As a result, child care expenses claimed more than 7 percent of the single-parent family's total expenditures compared with less than 3 percent of the husband-wife family's total expenditures.

⁹ This section is reprinted from Epstein and Jennings (85). Figures from that article have been updated to June 1980 price levels.

TABLE 6.--Spending for child care by families with at least 1 member under 6 years

| Family type | Number of families with at least 1 member under 6 | Proportion of families reporting | Expenditures for child care | |
|---------------------------|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| | | | Average annual amount ¹ | As proportion of all family spending ² |
| | Thousands | Percent | Dollars | Percent |
| All families..... | 13,570 | 60 | 537 | 2.9 |
| Husband-wife family..... | 11,814 | 62 | 502 | 2.6 |
| Nonblack..... | 10,633 | 63 | 484 | 2.5 |
| Black..... | 1,180 | 50 | 699 | 3.9 |
| Wife employed..... | 5,022 | 71 | 739 | 3.9 |
| Wife not employed..... | 6,536 | 55 | 258 | 1.3 |
| Single-parent family..... | 1,756 | 48 | 847 | 7.3 |
| Nonblack..... | 1,116 | 54 | 949 | 7.9 |
| Black..... | 641 | 39 | 599 | 5.7 |
| Parent employed..... | 982 | 63 | 1,026 | 8.4 |
| Parent not employed..... | 736 | 27 | 227 | 2.5 |

¹Data derived from Public Use Tapes, Consumer Expenditure Survey--1972-73, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. All expenditure averages are based on only those families reporting child care expenditures. Figures are updated to June 1980 prices.

²Includes spending for food, alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, housing, clothing, drycleaning and laundry, transportation, health care, personal care, recreation, reading, education, and miscellaneous; excludes personal insurance, retirement, pensions, gifts, and contributions.

Source: Updated from Epstein and Jennings (65).

Families with child care expenses were more likely than families without child care expenses to have higher incomes, higher total family expenditures, and a working wife or working single parent. Total expenditures for families with child care expenditures averaged \$19,240 for husband-wife families and \$11,539 for single-parent families. In comparison, total expenditures for families with no child care expenditures averaged \$15,110 for husband-wife families and \$9,143 for single-parent families. About 50 percent of husband-wife families with child care expenses had working wives compared with 32 percent of families without child care expenses. In both cases, approximately twice as many wives worked full time rather than part time. The presence of a working wife affected the amount spent on child care, with families averaging \$481 more on child care when the wife worked than when she did not work. Families in which the wife worked full time paid more than twice as much for child care as families in which the wife worked part time. Among single-parent families, about 73 percent of the parents with child care expenses worked compared with 40 percent of parents without child care expenses. The employed single parents spent the most (\$1,026) for child care, or 8 percent of their total family expenditures.

Single-parent families were much more likely to have other relatives present in the household than the husband-wife family (22 percent compared with 7 percent). Of single-parent families with other relatives present, only 22 percent reported child care expenditures at an annual average of \$417, whereas 56 percent of single-parent families with no other relatives present reported such expenditures at an annual average of \$894.

Higher Education

Cost estimates of tuition, fees, and board and room for institutions of higher education are available from the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education (67). Estimates for the 1979-80 academic year are shown in table 7. Another publication from the same Center projects costs at three levels to the 1988-89 academic year (66).

Bureau of Labor Statistics Urban Family Budgets

Budget estimates are also published by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. They cover all the outlays made by a family (71, 72). They are designed to represent the costs of hypothetical lists of goods and services specified to portray three relative levels of living--lower, intermediate, and higher. The budget costs are periodically priced for 25 urban areas (74).

The USDA estimates differ from the BLS budgets in that the former estimates focus on specific expenditure categories. They reflect the spending patterns of actual families at specified cost levels rather than a specified list of goods and services as in the BLS budgets. In addition, the USDA estimates focus

TABLE 7.--Estimated tuition and fees and board and room rates in institutions of higher education, 1979-80

| Type and control of institutions | Tuition and required fees | Board (7-day basis) | Dormitory rooms | Total tuition, board, and room |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| All public institutions..... | \$593 | \$852 | \$705 | \$2,150 |
| Universities..... | 824 | 885 | 737 | 2,446 |
| Other 4 year..... | 657 | 817 | 692 | 2,166 |
| 2 year..... | 379 | 852 | 572 | 1,803 |
| All nonpublic institutions..... | 3,044 | 985 | 850 | 4,879 |
| Universities..... | 3,971 | 1,113 | 1,025 | 6,109 |
| Other 4 year..... | 2,793 | 928 | 774 | 4,495 |
| 2 year..... | 1,923 | 944 | 778 | 3,645 |

Source: Grant and Eiden (67, table 133, p. 144).

on individuals of different age and sex, living in urban, rural nonfarm, and farm families of average size. The BLS budgets represent a precisely specified urban family of four: A) husband age 38, his unemployed wife, a girl of 8, and a boy of 13. An equivalence scale accompanies the BLS budgets so that users can estimate the budget costs for families of other sizes and compositions (68).

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APPENDIX

TABLE 8.--Annual cost of raising an urban child¹ from birth to age 18 by age at 3 cost levels in 4 regions
(June 1980 price levels)²

| South | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Cost level and age of child (years) | Total | Food at home ³ | Food away from home | Clothing | Housing ⁴ | Medical care | Educa-tion | Trans- portation | Other ⁵ |
| Economy: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | \$1,784 | \$327 | 0 | \$76 | \$718 | \$88 | 0 | \$400 | \$175 |
| 1..... | 1,849 | 392 | 0 | 76 | 718 | 88 | 0 | 400 | 175 |
| 2-3..... | 1,667 | 392 | 0 | 91 | 606 | 88 | 0 | 334 | 156 |
| 4-5..... | 1,756 | 436 | \$45 | 91 | 606 | 88 | 0 | 334 | 156 |
| 6..... | 1,789 | 436 | 23 | 152 | 584 | 88 | \$20 | 311 | 175 |
| 7-9..... | 1,876 | 523 | 23 | 152 | 584 | 88 | 20 | 311 | 175 |
| 10-11..... | 1,963 | 610 | 23 | 152 | 584 | 88 | 20 | 311 | 175 |
| 12..... | 2,090 | 610 | 45 | 212 | 606 | 88 | 20 | 334 | 175 |
| 13-15..... | 2,134 | 654 | 45 | 212 | 606 | 88 | 20 | 334 | 175 |
| 16-17..... | 2,243 | 763 | 45 | 212 | 606 | 88 | 20 | 334 | 175 |
| Total..... | 34,800 | 9,698 | 498 | 2,700 | 11,000 | 1,584 | 240 | 6,006 | 3,074 |
| Low: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | 2,491 | 414 | 0 | 106 | 1,055 | 154 | 0 | 489 | 273 |
| 1..... | 2,578 | 501 | 0 | 106 | 1,055 | 154 | 0 | 489 | 273 |
| 2-3..... | 2,318 | 479 | 0 | 152 | 898 | 132 | 0 | 423 | 234 |
| 4-5..... | 2,429 | 545 | 45 | 152 | 898 | 132 | 0 | 423 | 234 |
| 6..... | 2,414 | 545 | 45 | 212 | 786 | 132 | 41 | 400 | 253 |
| 7-9..... | 2,501 | 632 | 45 | 212 | 786 | 132 | 41 | 400 | 253 |
| 10-11..... | 2,610 | 741 | 45 | 212 | 786 | 132 | 41 | 400 | 253 |
| 12..... | 2,796 | 741 | 68 | 288 | 808 | 132 | 41 | 445 | 273 |
| 13-15..... | 2,883 | 828 | 68 | 288 | 808 | 132 | 41 | 445 | 273 |
| 16-17..... | 3,102 | 937 | 68 | 334 | 831 | 132 | 41 | 467 | 292 |
| Total..... | 47,349 | 11,985 | 768 | 3,912 | 15,312 | 2,420 | 492 | 7,784 | 4,676 |
| Moderate: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | 576 | 523 | 0 | 136 | 1,594 | 221 | 0 | 734 | 468 |
| 1..... | 1,785 | 632 | 0 | 136 | 1,594 | 221 | 0 | 734 | 468 |
| 2-3..... | 3,550 | 610 | 0 | 212 | 1,414 | 221 | 0 | 645 | 448 |
| 4-5..... | 3,728 | 675 | 113 | 212 | 1,414 | 221 | 0 | 645 | 448 |
| 6..... | 3,920 | 675 | 135 | 288 | 1,347 | 221 | 122 | 645 | 487 |
| 7-9..... | 4,051 | 806 | 135 | 288 | 1,347 | 221 | 122 | 645 | 487 |
| 10-11..... | 4,226 | 981 | 135 | 288 | 1,347 | 221 | 122 | 645 | 487 |
| 12..... | 4,513 | 981 | 158 | 424 | 1,392 | 221 | 122 | 689 | 526 |
| 13-15..... | 4,643 | 1,111 | 158 | 424 | 1,392 | 221 | 122 | 689 | 526 |
| 16-17..... | 5,006 | 1,220 | 158 | 546 | 1,432 | 221 | 122 | 756 | 546 |
| Total..... | 74,996 | 15,534 | 1,984 | 5,635 | 25,368 | 3,978 | 1,464 | 12,186 | 8,846 |

¹Child in a family of husband and wife and no more than 5 children...

²Costs were updated from estimates in table 2 of "Cost of raising a child--Derived from 1960-61 Survey of Consumer Expenditures, detail tables," CFE(Adm.)-318, 1971, Agricultural Research Service, USDA (8). Indexes used are shown in table 3 of this guide. Estimates rounded to nearest \$1.

³Includes home-produced food and school lunches.

⁴Includes shelter, fuel, utilities, household operations, furnishings, and equipment.

⁵Includes personal care, recreation, reading, and miscellaneous expenditures.

TABLE 8.--Annual cost of raising an urban child¹ from birth to age 18 by age at 3 cost levels in 4 regions
(June 1980 price levels)²--Continued

West

| Cost level and age of child (years) | Total | Food at home ³ | Food away from home | Clothing | Housing ⁴ | Medical care | Educational | Transportation | Other ⁵ |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Economy: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | \$1,880 | \$349 | 0 | \$61 | \$763 | \$154 | 0 | \$378 | \$175 |
| 1..... | 1,967 | 436 | 0 | 61 | 763 | 154 | 0 | 378 | 175 |
| 2-3..... | 1,801 | 414 | 0 | 91 | 674 | 132 | 0 | 334 | 156 |
| 4-5..... | 1,911 | 479 | \$45 | 91 | 674 | 132 | 0 | 334 | 156 |
| 6..... | 1,949 | 479 | 45 | 136 | 651 | 132 | \$20 | 311 | 175 |
| 7-9..... | 2,058 | 588 | 45 | 136 | 651 | 132 | 20 | 311 | 175 |
| 10-11..... | 2,145 | 675 | 45 | 136 | 651 | 132 | 20 | 311 | 175 |
| 12..... | 2,266 | 697 | 45 | 212 | 674 | 132 | 20 | 311 | 175 |
| 13-15..... | 2,332 | 763 | 45 | 212 | 674 | 132 | 20 | 311 | 175 |
| 16-17..... | 2,486 | 872 | 45 | 212 | 674 | 154 | 20 | 334 | 175 |
| Total..... | 37,918 | 10,894 | 630 | 2,574 | 12,172 | 2,464 | 240 | 5,870 | 3,074 |
| Low: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | 2,588 | 436 | 0 | 91 | 1,078 | 176 | 0 | 534 | 273 |
| 1..... | 2,697 | 545 | 0 | 91 | 1,078 | 176 | 0 | 534 | 273 |
| 2-3..... | 2,518 | 523 | 0 | 136 | 943 | 176 | 0 | 467 | 273 |
| 4-5..... | 2,651 | 588 | 68 | 136 | 943 | 176 | 0 | 467 | 273 |
| 6..... | 2,699 | 588 | 68 | 212 | 876 | 176 | 20 | 467 | 292 |
| 7-9..... | 2,808 | 697 | 68 | 212 | 876 | 176 | 20 | 467 | 292 |
| 10-11..... | 2,939 | 828 | 68 | 212 | 876 | 176 | 20 | 467 | 292 |
| 12..... | 3,123 | 850 | 90 | 288 | 898 | 176 | 20 | 489 | 312 |
| 13-15..... | 3,188 | 915 | 90 | 288 | 898 | 176 | 20 | 489 | 312 |
| 16-17..... | 3,450 | 1,046 | 113 | 288 | 920 | 176 | 20 | 556 | 331 |
| Total..... | 52,211 | 13,225 | 1,130 | 3,726 | 16,616 | 3,168 | 240 | 8,806 | 5,300 |
| Moderate: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | 3,618 | 523 | 0 | 121 | 1,549 | 243 | 0 | 734 | 448 |
| 1..... | 3,749 | 654 | 0 | 121 | 1,549 | 243 | 0 | 734 | 448 |
| 2-3..... | 3,557 | 632 | 0 | 197 | 1,392 | 243 | 0 | 645 | 448 |
| 4-5..... | 3,779 | 719 | 135 | 197 | 1,392 | 243 | 0 | 645 | 448 |
| 6..... | 4,030 | 697 | 158 | 288 | 1,369 | 243 | 101 | 667 | 507 |
| 7-9..... | 4,183 | 850 | 158 | 288 | 1,369 | 243 | 101 | 667 | 507 |
| 10-11..... | 4,379 | 1,046 | 158 | 288 | 1,369 | 243 | 101 | 667 | 507 |
| 12..... | 4,631 | 1,046 | 158 | 409 | 1,414 | 243 | 101 | 734 | 526 |
| 13-15..... | 4,740 | 1,155 | 158 | 409 | 1,414 | 243 | 101 | 734 | 526 |
| 16-17..... | 5,214 | 1,307 | 180 | 515 | 1,482 | 243 | 101 | 801 | 585 |
| Total..... | 76,655 | 16,343 | 2,210 | 5,424 | 25,500 | 4,374 | 1,212 | 12,588 | 9,004 |

¹ Child in a family of husband and wife and no more than 5 children.

² Costs were updated from estimates in table 2 of "Cost of raising a child--Derived from 1960-61 Survey of Consumer Expenditures, detail tables," CFE(Adm.)-318, 1971, Agricultural Research Service, USDA (8). Indexes used are shown in table 3 of this guide. Estimates rounded to nearest \$1.

³ Includes home-produced food and school lunches.

⁴ Includes shelter, fuel, utilities, household operations, furnishings, and equipment.

⁵ Includes personal care, recreation, reading, and miscellaneous expenditures.

TABLE 8.--Annual cost of raising an urban child¹ from birth to age 18 by age at 3 cost levels in 4 regions
(June 1980 price levels)²—Continued

Northeast

| Cost level and age of child (years) | Total | Food at home ³ | Food away from home | Clothing | Housing ⁴ | Medical care | Educational | Transportation | Other ⁵ |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Economy: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | \$1,571 | \$370 | 0 | \$61 | \$674 | \$88 | 0 | \$222 | \$156 |
| 1..... | 1,637 | 436 | 0 | 61 | 674 | 88 | 0 | 222 | 156 |
| 2-3..... | 1,592 | 436 | 0 | 106 | 606 | 88 | 0 | 200 | 156 |
| 4-5..... | 1,680 | 479 | \$45 | 106 | 606 | 88 | 0 | 200 | 156 |
| 6..... | 1,702 | 479 | 45 | 152 | 584 | 88 | \$20 | 178 | 156 |
| 7-9..... | 1,790 | 567 | 45 | 152 | 584 | 88 | 20 | 178 | 156 |
| 10-11..... | 1,898 | 675 | 45 | 152 | 584 | 88 | 20 | 178 | 156 |
| 12..... | 1,957 | 697 | 45 | 167 | 606 | 88 | 20 | 178 | 156 |
| 13-15..... | 2,023 | 763 | 45 | 167 | 606 | 88 | 20 | 178 | 156 |
| 16-17..... | 2,215 | 850 | 45 | 227 | 629 | 88 | 20 | 200 | 156 |
| Total..... | 33,076 | 10,852 | 630 | 2,580 | 10,958 | 1,584 | 240 | 3,424 | 2,808 |
| Low: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | 2,133 | 458 | 0 | 91 | 943 | 132 | 0 | 334 | 175 |
| 1..... | 2,220 | 545 | 0 | 91 | 943 | 132 | 0 | 334 | 175 |
| 2-3..... | 2,085 | 545 | 0 | 136 | 808 | 110 | 0 | 311 | 175 |
| 4-5..... | 2,195 | 610 | 45 | 136 | 808 | 110 | 0 | 311 | 175 |
| 6..... | 2,207 | 610 | 45 | 197 | 741 | 110 | 20 | 289 | 195 |
| 7-9..... | 2,316 | 719 | 45 | 197 | 741 | 110 | 20 | 289 | 195 |
| 10-11..... | 2,447 | 850 | 45 | 197 | 741 | 110 | 20 | 289 | 195 |
| 12..... | 2,616 | 872 | 45 | 258 | 763 | 110 | 20 | 334 | 214 |
| 13-15..... | 2,681 | 937 | 45 | 258 | 763 | 110 | 20 | 334 | 214 |
| 16-17..... | 2,884 | 1,068 | 45 | 288 | 763 | 110 | 20 | 356 | 234 |
| Total..... | 43,389 | 13,599 | 630 | 3,516 | 14,142 | 2,024 | 240 | 5,694 | 3,544 |
| Moderate: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | 3,360 | 567 | 0 | 121 | 1,504 | 198 | 0 | 600 | 370 |
| 1..... | 3,490 | 697 | 0 | 121 | 1,504 | 198 | 0 | 600 | 370 |
| 2-3..... | 3,400 | 675 | 0 | 212 | 1,369 | 198 | 0 | 556 | 390 |
| 4-5..... | 3,601 | 763 | 113 | 212 | 1,369 | 198 | 0 | 556 | 390 |
| 6..... | 3,836 | 763 | 135 | 288 | 1,347 | 198 | 101 | 556 | 448 |
| 7-9..... | 3,988 | 915 | 135 | 288 | 1,347 | 198 | 101 | 556 | 448 |
| 10-11..... | 4,184 | 1,111 | 135 | 288 | 1,347 | 198 | 101 | 556 | 448 |
| 12..... | 4,452 | 1,111 | 135 | 424 | 1,392 | 198 | 101 | 623 | 468 |
| 13-15..... | 4,583 | 1,242 | 135 | 424 | 1,392 | 198 | 101 | 623 | 468 |
| 16-17..... | 4,929 | 1,373 | 158 | 531 | 1,414 | 198 | 101 | 667 | 487 |
| Total..... | 73,079 | 17,453 | 1,892 | 5,576 | 24,962 | 3,564 | 1,212 | 10,586 | 7,834 |

¹ Child in a family of husband and wife and no more than 5 children.

² Costs were updated from estimates in table 2 of "Cost of raising a child—Derived from 1960-61 Survey of Consumer Expenditures, detail tables," CFE(Adm.)-318, 1971, Agricultural Research Service, USDA (8). Indexes used are shown in table 3 of this guide. Estimates rounded to nearest \$1.

³ Includes home-produced food and school lunches.

⁴ Includes shelter; fuel, utilities, household operations, furnishings, and equipment.

⁵ Includes personal care, recreation, reading, and miscellaneous expenditures.

TABLE 8.—Annual cost of raising an urban child¹ from birth to age 18 by age at 3 cost levels in 4 regions
(June 1980 price levels)²—Continued

North Central

| Cost level and age of child (years) | Total | Food at home ³ | Food away from home | Clothing | Housing ⁴ | Medical care | Educational | Transportation | Other ⁵ |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------|----------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Economy: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | \$1,881 | \$349 | 0 | \$61 | \$786 | \$110 | 0 | \$400 | \$175 |
| 1..... | 1,946 | 414 | 0 | 61 | 786 | 110 | 0 | 400 | 175 |
| 2-3..... | 1,764 | 414 | 0 | 76 | 674 | 110 | 0 | 334 | 156 |
| 4-5..... | 1,853 | 458 | \$45 | 76 | 674 | 110 | 0 | 334 | 156 |
| 6..... | 1,927 | 458 | 45 | 136 | 651 | 110 | \$41 | 311 | 175 |
| 7-9..... | 2,014 | 545 | 45 | 136 | 651 | 110 | 41 | 311 | 175 |
| 10-11..... | 2,123 | 654 | 45 | 136 | 651 | 110 | 41 | 311 | 175 |
| 12..... | 2,184 | 654 | 45 | 197 | 651 | 110 | 41 | 311 | 175 |
| 13-15..... | 2,249 | 719 | 45 | 197 | 651 | 110 | 41 | 311 | 175 |
| 16-17..... | 2,419 | 806 | 45 | 212 | 696 | 110 | 41 | 334 | 175 |
| Total..... | 37,045 | 10,331 | 630 | 2,454 | 12,170 | 1,980 | 492 | 5,914 | 3,074 |
| Low: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | 2,588 | 436 | 0 | 91 | 1,100 | 154 | 0 | 534 | 273 |
| 1..... | 2,675 | 523 | 0 | 91 | 1,100 | 154 | 0 | 534 | 273 |
| 2-3..... | 2,432 | 501 | 0 | 136 | 943 | 132 | 0 | 467 | 253 |
| 4-5..... | 2,566 | 567 | 68 | 136 | 943 | 132 | 0 | 467 | 253 |
| 6..... | 2,591 | 567 | 68 | 212 | 853 | 132 | 41 | 445 | 273 |
| 7-9..... | 2,699 | 675 | 68 | 212 | 853 | 132 | 41 | 445 | 273 |
| 10-11..... | 2,830 | 806 | 68 | 212 | 853 | 132 | 41 | 445 | 273 |
| 12..... | 2,970 | 806 | 68 | 288 | 876 | 132 | 41 | 467 | 292 |
| 13-15..... | 3,057 | 893 | 68 | 288 | 876 | 132 | 41 | 467 | 292 |
| 16-17..... | 3,359 | 1,002 | 68 | 394 | 898 | 132 | 41 | 512 | 312 |
| Total..... | 50,466 | 12,788 | 952 | 3,938 | 16,390 | 2,420 | 492 | 8,498 | 4,988 |
| Moderate: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | 3,378 | 479 | 0 | 121 | 1,482 | 198 | 0 | 689 | 409 |
| 1..... | 3,487 | 588 | 0 | 121 | 1,482 | 198 | 0 | 689 | 409 |
| 2-3..... | 3,255 | 588 | 0 | 197 | 1,302 | 198 | 0 | 600 | 370 |
| 4-5..... | 3,455 | 675 | 113 | 197 | 1,302 | 198 | 0 | 600 | 370 |
| 6..... | 3,583 | 654 | 113 | 273 | 1,235 | 198 | 81 | 600 | 429 |
| 7-9..... | 3,735 | 806 | 113 | 273 | 1,235 | 198 | 81 | 600 | 429 |
| 10-11..... | 3,888 | 959 | 113 | 273 | 1,235 | 198 | 81 | 600 | 429 |
| 12..... | 4,162 | 981 | 135 | 394 | 1,280 | 198 | 81 | 645 | 448 |
| 13-15..... | 4,271 | 1,090 | 135 | 394 | 1,280 | 198 | 81 | 645 | 448 |
| 16-17..... | 4,704 | 1,220 | 135 | 546 | 1,325 | 198 | 81 | 712 | 487 |
| Total..... | 69,232 | 15,274 | 1,714 | 5,336 | 23,352 | 3,564 | 972 | 11,382 | 7,638 |

¹ Child in a family of husband and wife and no more than 5 children.

² Costs were updated from estimates in table 2 of "Cost of raising a child—Derived from 1960-61 Survey of Consumer Expenditures, detail tables," CFE(Adm.)-318, 1971, Agricultural Research Service, USDA (8). Indexes used are shown in table 3 of this guide. Estimates rounded to nearest \$1.

³ Includes home-produced food and school lunches.

⁴ Includes shelter, fuel, utilities, household operations, furnishings, and equipment.

⁵ Includes personal care, recreation, reading, and miscellaneous expenditures.

TABLE 9.—Annual cost of raising a rural nonfarm child¹ from birth to age 18 by age at 3 cost levels in 4 regions (June 1980 price levels)²

South

| Cost level and age of child (years) | Total | Food at home ³ | Food away from home | Clothing | Housing ⁴ | Medical care | Educ-ation | Trans- por- tation | Other ⁵ |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Economy: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | \$1,548 | \$327 | 0 | \$61 | \$516 | \$88 | 0 | \$400 | \$156 |
| 1..... | 1,613 | 392 | 0 | 61 | 516 | 88 | 0 | 400 | 156 |
| 2-3..... | 1,424 | 370 | 0 | 91 | 427 | 66 | 0 | 334 | 136 |
| 4-5..... | 1,535 | 436 | \$45 | 91 | 427 | 66 | 0 | 334 | 136 |
| 6..... | 1,538 | 414 | 23 | 121 | 427 | 66 | \$20 | 311 | 156 |
| 7-9..... | 1,625 | 501 | 23 | 121 | 427 | 66 | 20 | 311 | 156 |
| 10-11..... | 1,712 | 588 | 23 | 121 | 427 | 66 | 20 | 311 | 156 |
| 12..... | 1,787 | 588 | 45 | 152 | 449 | 66 | 20 | 311 | 156 |
| 13-15..... | 1,853 | 654 | 45 | 152 | 449 | 66 | 20 | 311 | 156 |
| 16-17..... | 1,993 | 741 | 45 | 182 | 449 | 66 | 20 | 334 | 156 |
| Total..... | 30,248 | 9,456 | 498 | 2,184 | 7,996 | 1,232 | 240 | 5,914 | 2,728 |
| Low: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | 2,493 | 392 | 0 | 106 | 1,010 | 132 | 0 | 600 | 253 |
| 1..... | 2,580 | 479 | 0 | 106 | 1,010 | 132 | 0 | 600 | 253 |
| 2-3..... | 2,296 | 458 | 0 | 152 | 831 | 132 | 0 | 489 | 234 |
| 4-5..... | 2,429 | 523 | 68 | 152 | 831 | 132 | 0 | 489 | 234 |
| 6..... | 2,401 | 523 | 68 | 197 | 741 | 132 | 20 | 467 | 253 |
| 7-9..... | 2,510 | 632 | 68 | 197 | 741 | 132 | 20 | 467 | 253 |
| 10-11..... | 2,619 | 741 | 68 | 197 | 741 | 132 | 20 | 467 | 253 |
| 12..... | 2,740 | 741 | 68 | 273 | 763 | 110 | 20 | 512 | 253 |
| 13-15..... | 2,805 | 806 | 68 | 273 | 763 | 110 | 20 | 512 | 253 |
| 16-17..... | 3,070 | 915 | 68 | 364 | 786 | 110 | 20 | 534 | 273 |
| Total..... | 46,987 | 11,723 | 952 | 3,822 | 14,414 | 2,244 | 240 | 9,074 | 4,518 |
| Moderate: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | 3,832 | 523 | 0 | 136 | 1,594 | 221 | 0 | 890 | 468 |
| 1..... | 3,919 | 610 | 0 | 136 | 1,594 | 221 | 0 | 890 | 468 |
| 2-3..... | 3,553 | 588 | 0 | 212 | 1,369 | 221 | 0 | 734 | 429 |
| 4-5..... | 3,775 | 675 | 135 | 212 | 1,369 | 221 | 0 | 734 | 429 |
| 6..... | 3,904 | 654 | 135 | 288 | 1,325 | 221 | 101 | 712 | 468 |
| 7-9..... | 4,034 | 784 | 135 | 288 | 1,325 | 221 | 101 | 712 | 468 |
| 10-11..... | 4,209 | 959 | 135 | 288 | 1,325 | 221 | 101 | 712 | 468 |
| 12..... | 4,533 | 959 | 158 | 440 | 1,369 | 221 | 101 | 778 | 507 |
| 13-15..... | 4,642 | 1,068 | 158 | 440 | 1,369 | 221 | 101 | 778 | 507 |
| 16-17..... | 5,063 | 1,198 | 180 | 622 | 1,392 | 221 | 101 | 823 | 526 |
| Total..... | 75,416 | 15,142 | 2,072 | 5,852 | 24,874 | 3,978 | 1,212 | 13,746 | 8,540 |

¹ Child in a family of husband and wife and no more than 5 children.

² Costs were updated from estimates in table 2 of "Cost of raising a child—Derived from 1960-61 Survey of Consumer Expenditures, detail tables," CFE(Adm.)-318, 1971, Agricultural Research Service, USDA (8). Indexes used are shown in table 3 of this guide. Estimates rounded to nearest \$1.

³ Includes home-produced food and school lunches.

⁴ Includes shelter, fuel, utilities, household operations, furnishings, and equipment.

⁵ Includes personal care, recreation, reading, and miscellaneous expenditures.

TABLE 9.--Annual cost of raising a rural nonfarm child¹ from birth to age 18 by age at 3 cost levels in 4 regions (June 1980 price levels)²--Continued

West

| Cost level and age of child (years) | Total | Food at home ³ | Food away from home | Clothing | Housing ⁴ | Medical care | Educational | Transportation | Other ⁵ |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Economy: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | \$2,113 | \$349 | 0 | \$76 | \$674 | \$88 | 0 | \$712 | \$214 |
| 1..... | 2,178 | 414 | 0 | 76 | 674 | 88 | 0 | 712 | 214 |
| 2-3..... | 1,883 | 392 | 0 | 91 | 561 | 88 | 0 | 556 | 195 |
| 4-5..... | 1,972 | 458 | \$23 | 91 | 561 | 88 | 0 | 556 | 195 |
| 6..... | 2,052 | 479 | 23 | 152 | 539 | 88 | \$20 | 556 | 195 |
| 7-9..... | 2,140 | 567 | 23 | 152 | 539 | 88 | 20 | 556 | 195 |
| 10-11..... | 2,227 | 654 | 23 | 152 | 539 | 88 | 20 | 556 | 195 |
| 12..... | 2,294 | 654 | 23 | 197 | 539 | 88 | 20 | 578 | 195 |
| 13-15..... | 2,359 | 719 | 23 | 197 | 539 | 88 | 20 | 578 | 195 |
| 16-17..... | 2,613 | 850 | 45 | 167 | 584 | 88 | 20 | 645 | 214 |
| Total..... | 39,524 | 10,462 | 366 | 2,550 | 10,150 | 1,584 | 240 | 10,586 | 3,586 |
| Low: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | 2,841 | 414 | 0 | 91 | 1,100 | 154 | 0 | 712 | 370 |
| 1..... | 2,950 | 523 | 0 | 91 | 1,100 | 154 | 0 | 712 | 370 |
| 2-3..... | 2,658 | 501 | 0 | 152 | 920 | 154 | 0 | 600 | 331 |
| 4-5..... | 2,813 | 588 | 68 | 152 | 920 | 154 | 0 | 600 | 331 |
| 6..... | 2,862 | 567 | 68 | 227 | 876 | 154 | 41 | 578 | 351 |
| 7-9..... | 2,992 | 697 | 68 | 227 | 876 | 154 | 41 | 578 | 351 |
| 10-11..... | 3,101 | 806 | 68 | 227 | 876 | 154 | 41 | 578 | 351 |
| 12..... | 3,294 | 806 | 68 | 334 | 898 | 154 | 41 | 623 | 370 |
| 13-15..... | 3,381 | 893 | 68 | 334 | 898 | 154 | 41 | 623 | 370 |
| 16-17..... | 3,699 | 1,024 | 90 | 349 | 920 | 154 | 41 | 712 | 409 |
| Total..... | 55,608 | 12,918 | 996 | 4,186 | 16,568 | 2,772 | 492 | 11,208 | 6,468 |
| Moderate: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | 3,958 | 523 | 0 | 121 | 1,616 | 243 | 0 | 890 | 565 |
| 1..... | 4,067 | 632 | 0 | 121 | 1,616 | 243 | 0 | 890 | 565 |
| 2-3..... | 3,683 | 610 | 0 | 197 | 1,392 | 221 | 0 | 756 | 507 |
| 4-5..... | 3,905 | 697 | 135 | 197 | 1,392 | 221 | 0 | 756 | 507 |
| 6..... | 4,168 | 675 | 135 | 303 | 1,369 | 243 | 122 | 756 | 565 |
| 7-9..... | 4,321 | 828 | 135 | 303 | 1,369 | 243 | 122 | 756 | 565 |
| 10-11..... | 4,495 | 1,002 | 135 | 303 | 1,369 | 243 | 122 | 756 | 565 |
| 12..... | 4,821 | 1,002 | 158 | 455 | 1,414 | 243 | 122 | 823 | 604 |
| 13-15..... | 4,952 | 1,133 | 158 | 455 | 1,414 | 243 | 122 | 823 | 604 |
| 16-17..... | 5,443 | 1,286 | 180 | 531 | 1,504 | 243 | 122 | 934 | 643 |
| Total..... | 79,885 | 15,905 | 2,072 | 5,730 | 25,678 | 4,286 | 1,464 | 14,500 | 10,250 |

¹ Child in a family of husband and wife and no more than 5 children.

² Costs were updated from estimates in table 2 of "Cost of raising a child--Derived from 1960-61 Survey of Consumer Expenditures, detail tables," CFE(Adm.)-318, 1971, Agricultural Research Service, USDA (8). Indexes used are shown in table 3 of this guide. Estimates rounded to nearest \$1.

³ Includes home-produced food and school lunches.

⁴ Includes shelter, fuel, utilities, household operations, furnishings, and equipment.

⁵ Includes personal care, recreation, reading, and miscellaneous expenditures.

TABLE 9.--Annual cost of raising a rural nonfarm child¹ from birth to age 18 by age at 3 cost levels in 4 regions (June 1980 price levels)²—Continued

Northeast

| Cost level and age of child (years) | Total | Food at home ³ | Food away from home | Clothing | Housing ⁴ | Medical care | Educational | Transportation | Other ⁵ |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Economy: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | \$1,571 | \$349 | 0 | \$61 | \$561 | \$88 | 0 | \$356 | \$156 |
| 1..... | 1,636 | 414 | 0 | 61 | 561 | 88 | 0 | 356 | 156 |
| 2-3..... | 1,584 | 414 | 0 | 76 | 516 | 88 | 0 | 334 | 156 |
| 4-5..... | 1,672 | 479 | \$23 | 76 | 516 | 88 | 0 | 334 | 156 |
| 6..... | 1,704 | 479 | 23 | 121 | 516 | 88 | \$10 | 311 | 156 |
| 7-9..... | 1,792 | 567 | 23 | 121 | 516 | 88 | 10 | 311 | 156 |
| 10-11..... | 1,900 | 675 | 23 | 121 | 516 | 88 | 10 | 311 | 156 |
| 12..... | 1,954 | 675 | 23 | 152 | 539 | 88 | 10 | 311 | 156 |
| 13-15..... | 2,020 | 741 | 23 | 152 | 539 | 88 | 10 | 311 | 156 |
| 16-17..... | 2,298 | 828 | 23 | 288 | 561 | 88 | 20 | 334 | 156 |
| Total..... | 33,209 | 10,633 | 322 | 2,336 | 9,560 | 1,584 | 140 | 5,826 | 2,808 |
| Low: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | 2,521 | 436 | 0 | 91 | 1,033 | 132 | 0 | 556 | 273 |
| 1..... | 2,608 | 523 | 0 | 91 | 1,033 | 132 | 0 | 556 | 273 |
| 2-3..... | 2,453 | 523 | 0 | 136 | 920 | 132 | 0 | 489 | 253 |
| 4-5..... | 2,586 | 588 | 68 | 136 | 920 | 132 | 0 | 489 | 253 |
| 6..... | 2,684 | 567 | 68 | 197 | 898 | 132 | 41 | 489 | 292 |
| 7-9..... | 2,814 | 697 | 68 | 197 | 898 | 132 | 41 | 489 | 292 |
| 10-11..... | 2,945 | 828 | 68 | 197 | 898 | 132 | 41 | 489 | 292 |
| 12..... | 3,074 | 828 | 68 | 303 | 898 | 132 | 41 | 512 | 292 |
| 13-15..... | 3,161 | 915 | 68 | 303 | 898 | 132 | 41 | 512 | 292 |
| 16-17..... | 3,454 | 1,024 | 90 | 379 | 920 | 132 | 41 | 556 | 312 |
| Total..... | 51,688 | 13,116 | 996 | 3,878 | 16,566 | 2,376 | 492 | 9,162 | 5,102 |
| Moderate: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | 3,701 | 523 | 0 | 121 | 1,594 | 198 | 0 | 778 | 487 |
| 1..... | 3,810 | 632 | 0 | 121 | 1,594 | 198 | 0 | 778 | 487 |
| 2-3..... | 3,644 | 610 | 0 | 197 | 1,459 | 198 | 0 | 712 | 468 |
| 4-5..... | 3,866 | 697 | 135 | 197 | 1,459 | 198 | 0 | 712 | 468 |
| 6..... | 4,119 | 697 | 158 | 288 | 1,437 | 198 | 122 | 712 | 507 |
| 7-9..... | 4,250 | 828 | 158 | 288 | 1,437 | 198 | 122 | 712 | 507 |
| 10-11..... | 4,446 | 1,024 | 158 | 288 | 1,437 | 198 | 122 | 712 | 507 |
| 12..... | 4,726 | 1,024 | 158 | 440 | 1,482 | 198 | 122 | 756 | 546 |
| 13-15..... | 4,857 | 1,155 | 158 | 440 | 1,482 | 198 | 122 | 756 | 546 |
| 16-17..... | 5,297 | 1,286 | 180 | 576 | 1,527 | 198 | 122 | 823 | 585 |
| Total..... | 78,183 | 16,059 | 2,210 | 5,670 | 26,628 | 3,564 | 1,464 | 13,346 | 9,242 |

¹ Child in a family of husband and wife and no more than 5 children.

² Costs were updated from estimates in table 2 of "Cost of raising a child--Derived from 1960-61 Survey of Consumer Expenditures, detail tables," CFE(Adm.)-318, 1971, Agricultural Research Service, USDA (8). Indexes used are shown in table 3 of this guide. Estimates rounded to nearest \$1.

³ Includes home-produced food and school lunches.

⁴ Includes shelter, fuel, utilities, household operations, furnishings, and equipment.

⁵ Includes personal care, recreation, reading, and miscellaneous expenditures.

TABLE 9.—Annual cost of raising a rural nonfarm child¹ from birth to age 18 by age at 3 cost levels in 4 regions (June 1980 price levels)²—Continued

North Central

| Cost level and age of child (years) | Total | Food at home ³ | Food away from home | Clothing | Housing ⁴ | Medical care | Educational | Transportation | Other ⁵ |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Economy: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | \$1,465 | \$305 | 0 | \$61 | \$516 | \$88 | 0 | \$378 | \$117 |
| 1..... | 1,530 | 370 | 0 | 61 | 516 | 88 | 0 | 378 | 177 |
| 2-3..... | 1,390 | 349 | 0 | 76 | 449 | 88 | 0 | 311 | 117 |
| 4-5..... | 1,478 | 414 | \$23 | 76 | 449 | 88 | 0 | 311 | 117 |
| 6..... | 1,521 | 414 | 23 | 121 | 427 | 88 | \$20 | 311 | 117 |
| 7-9..... | 1,608 | 501 | 23 | 121 | 427 | 88 | 20 | 311 | 117 |
| 10-11..... | 1,695 | 588 | 23 | 121 | 427 | 88 | 20 | 311 | 117 |
| 12..... | 1,782 | 588 | 23 | 167 | 449 | 88 | 20 | 311 | 136 |
| 13-15..... | 1,848 | 654 | 23 | 167 | 449 | 88 | 20 | 311 | 136 |
| 16-17..... | 1,951 | 741 | 23 | 182 | 449 | 66 | 20 | 334 | 136 |
| Total..... | 29,694 | 9,326 | 322 | 2,184 | 8,084 | 1,540 | 240 | 5,778 | 2,220 |
| Low: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | 2,261 | 392 | 0 | 91 | 943 | 132 | 0 | 489 | 214 |
| 1..... | 2,327 | 458 | 0 | 91 | 943 | 132 | 0 | 489 | 214 |
| 2-3..... | 2,047 | 458 | 0 | 121 | 763 | 110 | 0 | 400 | 195 |
| 4-5..... | 2,157 | 523 | 45 | 121 | 763 | 110 | 0 | 400 | 195 |
| 6..... | 2,212 | 523 | 45 | 182 | 718 | 110 | 20 | 400 | 214 |
| 7-9..... | 2,321 | 632 | 45 | 182 | 718 | 110 | 20 | 400 | 214 |
| 10-11..... | 2,408 | 719 | 45 | 182 | 718 | 110 | 20 | 400 | 214 |
| 12..... | 2,609 | 741 | 68 | 273 | 718 | 110 | 20 | 445 | 234 |
| 13-15..... | 2,674 | 806 | 68 | 273 | 718 | 110 | 20 | 445 | 234 |
| 16-17..... | 2,866 | 915 | 68 | 334 | 718 | 110 | 20 | 467 | 234 |
| Total..... | 43,350 | 11,658 | 768 | 3,518 | 13,554 | 2,024 | 240 | 7,692 | 3,896 |
| Moderate: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | 3,191 | 436 | 0 | 106 | 1,414 | 198 | 0 | 667 | 370 |
| 1..... | 3,300 | 545 | 0 | 106 | 1,414 | 198 | 0 | 667 | 370 |
| 2-3..... | 2,943 | 523 | 0 | 167 | 1,190 | 176 | 0 | 556 | 331 |
| 4-5..... | 3,120 | 610 | 90 | 167 | 1,190 | 176 | 0 | 556 | 331 |
| 6..... | 3,353 | 610 | 113 | 258 | 1,167 | 176 | 81 | 578 | 370 |
| 7-9..... | 3,484 | 741 | 113 | 258 | 1,167 | 176 | 81 | 578 | 370 |
| 10-11..... | 3,658 | 915 | 113 | 258 | 1,167 | 176 | 81 | 578 | 370 |
| 12..... | 3,945 | 915 | 113 | 394 | 1,212 | 176 | 81 | 645 | 409 |
| 13-15..... | 4,054 | 1,024 | 113 | 394 | 1,212 | 176 | 81 | 645 | 409 |
| 16-17..... | 4,363 | 1,133 | 135 | 485 | 1,235 | 198 | 81 | 667 | 429 |
| Total..... | 64,571 | 14,163 | 1,580 | 4,974 | 21,908 | 3,256 | 972 | 10,940 | 6,778 |

¹ Child in a family of husband and wife and no more than 5 children.

² Costs were updated from estimates in table 2 of "Cost of raising a child—Derived from 1960-61 Survey of Consumer Expenditures, detail tables," CFE(Adm.)-318, 1971; Agricultural Research Service, USDA (8). Indexes used are shown in table 3 of this guide. Estimates rounded to nearest \$1.

³ Includes home-produced food and school lunches.

⁴ Includes shelter, fuel, utilities, household operations, furnishings, and equipment.

⁵ Includes personal care, recreation, reading, and miscellaneous expenditures.

TABLE 10.—Annual cost of raising farm boys and girls from birth to age 18 by age at 4 cost levels
(June 1980 price levels)¹

Boys

| Cost level and age of child (years) | Total | Food at home ² | Food away from home | Clothing ³ | Housing ⁴ | Medical care | Educational | Transportation | Other ⁵ |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Thrifty: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | \$1,652 | \$307 | 0 | \$63 | \$838 | \$169 | 0 | \$166 | \$109 |
| 1..... | 1,735 | 390 | 0 | 63 | 838 | 169 | 0 | 166 | 109 |
| 2..... | 1,710 | 390 | 0 | 62 | 838 | 145 | 0 | 166 | 109 |
| 3..... | 1,798 | 451 | \$27 | 62 | 838 | 145 | 0 | 166 | 109 |
| 4..... | 1,798 | 451 | 27 | 62 | 838 | 145 | 0 | 166 | 109 |
| 5..... | 1,798 | 451 | 27 | 62 | 838 | 145 | 0 | 166 | 109 |
| 6..... | 1,905 | 538 | 42 | 70 | 838 | 142 | 0 | 166 | 109 |
| 7..... | 1,905 | 538 | 42 | 70 | 838 | 142 | 0 | 166 | 109 |
| 8..... | 1,905 | 538 | 42 | 70 | 838 | 142 | 0 | 166 | 109 |
| 9..... | 1,996 | 625 | 44 | 70 | 838 | 142 | 0 | 166 | 109 |
| 10..... | 2,038 | 625 | 44 | 114 | 838 | 142 | 0 | 166 | 109 |
| 11..... | 2,038 | 625 | 44 | 114 | 838 | 142 | 0 | 166 | 109 |
| 12..... | 2,133 | 742 | 22 | 114 | 838 | 142 | 0 | 166 | 109 |
| 13..... | 2,133 | 742 | 22 | 114 | 838 | 142 | 0 | 166 | 109 |
| 14..... | 2,572 | 742 | 22 | 136 | 838 | 142 | 0 | 583 | 109 |
| 15..... | 2,725 | 849 | 68 | 136 | 838 | 142 | 0 | 583 | 109 |
| 16..... | 2,716 | 849 | 68 | 127 | 838 | 142 | 0 | 583 | 109 |
| 17..... | 2,716 | 849 | 68 | 127 | 838 | 142 | 0 | 583 | 109 |
| Total..... | 37,271 | 10,702 | 609 | 1,636 | 15,084 | 2,622 | 0 | 4,656 | 1,962 |
| Low: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | 2,321 | 383 | 0 | 86 | 1,145 | 184 | 0 | 227 | 296 |
| 1..... | 2,426 | 488 | 0 | 86 | 1,145 | 184 | 0 | 227 | 296 |
| 2..... | 2,424 | 488 | 0 | 86 | 1,145 | 182 | 0 | 227 | 296 |
| 3..... | 2,554 | 550 | 68 | 86 | 1,145 | 182 | 0 | 227 | 296 |
| 4..... | 2,554 | 550 | 68 | 86 | 1,145 | 182 | 0 | 227 | 296 |
| 5..... | 2,554 | 550 | 68 | 86 | 1,145 | 182 | 0 | 227 | 296 |
| 6..... | 2,802 | 666 | 70 | 111 | 1,145 | 175 | \$112 | 227 | 296 |
| 7..... | 2,802 | 666 | 70 | 111 | 1,145 | 175 | 112 | 227 | 296 |
| 8..... | 2,802 | 666 | 70 | 111 | 1,145 | 175 | 112 | 227 | 296 |
| 9..... | 2,925 | 766 | 93 | 111 | 1,145 | 175 | 112 | 227 | 296 |
| 10..... | 2,959 | 766 | 93 | 145 | 1,145 | 175 | 112 | 227 | 296 |
| 11..... | 2,959 | 766 | 93 | 145 | 1,145 | 175 | 112 | 227 | 296 |
| 12..... | 3,090 | 907 | 83 | 145 | 1,145 | 175 | 112 | 227 | 296 |
| 13..... | 3,090 | 907 | 83 | 145 | 1,145 | 175 | 112 | 227 | 296 |
| 14..... | 3,647 | 907 | 83 | 180 | 1,145 | 175 | 112 | 749 | 296 |
| 15..... | 3,830 | 1,045 | 128 | 180 | 1,145 | 175 | 112 | 749 | 296 |
| 16..... | 3,820 | 1,045 | 128 | 170 | 1,145 | 175 | 112 | 749 | 296 |
| 17..... | 3,820 | 1,045 | 128 | 170 | 1,145 | 175 | 112 | 749 | 296 |
| Total..... | 53,379 | 13,161 | 1,326 | 2,240 | 20,610 | 3,196 | 1,344 | 6,174 | 5,328 |

¹ Costs were updated from estimates in tables 1 and 2 of "The cost of raising farm children," 1978 paper presented by Carolyn S. Edwards and Bruce Grey at the Food and Agricultural Outlook Conference, USDA, Washington, D.C. (3), using indexes as indicated in table 3 of that paper.

² Includes home-produced food and school lunches.

³ The clothing portion of these estimates represents the sum of individual clothing item estimates, each individually updated with corresponding clothing item subindexes of the CPI. Users can use clothing subindexes as shown in table 3 of this guide instead of the separate clothing item subindexes.

⁴ Includes shelter, fuel, utilities, household operations, furnishings, and equipment.

⁵ Includes personal care, recreation, reading, and other miscellaneous expenditures.

TABLE 10.—Annual cost of raising farm boys and girls from birth to age 18 by age at 4 cost levels (June 1980 price levels)¹—Continued

Boys—Con.

| Cost level and age of child (years) | Total | Food at home ² | Food away from home | Clothing ³ | Housing ⁴ | Medical care | Educ-ation | Trans- por- tation | Other ⁵ |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Moderate: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | \$3,331 | \$482 | 0 | \$124 | \$1,618 | \$204 | 0 | \$317 | \$586 |
| 1..... | 3,464 | 615 | 0 | 124 | 1,618 | 204 | 0 | 317 | 586 |
| 2..... | 3,476 | 615 | 0 | 115 | 1,618 | 225 | 0 | 317 | 586 |
| 3..... | 3,684 | 695 | \$128 | 115 | 1,618 | 225 | 0 | 317 | 586 |
| 4..... | 3,684 | 695 | 128 | 115 | 1,618 | 225 | 0 | 317 | 586 |
| 5..... | 3,684 | 695 | 128 | 115 | 1,618 | 225 | 0 | 317 | 586 |
| 6..... | 4,375 | 847 | 114 | 161 | 1,618 | 229 | \$503 | 317 | 586 |
| 7..... | 4,375 | 847 | 114 | 161 | 1,618 | 229 | 503 | 317 | 586 |
| 8..... | 4,375 | 847 | 114 | 161 | 1,618 | 229 | 503 | 317 | 586 |
| 9..... | 4,561 | 981 | 166 | 161 | 1,618 | 229 | 503 | 317 | 586 |
| 10..... | 4,610 | 981 | 166 | 210 | 1,618 | 229 | 503 | 317 | 586 |
| 11..... | 4,610 | 981 | 166 | 210 | 1,618 | 229 | 503 | 317 | 586 |
| 12..... | 4,830 | 1,179 | 188 | 210 | 1,618 | 229 | 503 | 317 | 586 |
| 13..... | 4,830 | 1,179 | 188 | 210 | 1,618 | 229 | 503 | 317 | 586 |
| 14..... | 5,602 | 1,179 | 188 | 251 | 1,618 | 229 | 503 | 1,048 | 586 |
| 15..... | 5,787 | 1,303 | 249 | 251 | 1,618 | 229 | 503 | 1,048 | 586 |
| 16..... | 5,782 | 1,303 | 249 | 246 | 1,618 | 229 | 503 | 1,048 | 586 |
| 17..... | 5,782 | 1,303 | 249 | 246 | 1,618 | 229 | 503 | 1,048 | 586 |
| Total..... | 80,842 | 16,727 | 2,535 | 3,186 | 29,124 | 4,056 | 6,036 | 8,630 | 10,548 |
| Liberal: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | 4,972 | 538 | 0 | 176 | 2,441 | 236 | 0 | 467 | 1,114 |
| 1..... | 5,171 | 737 | 0 | 176 | 2,441 | 236 | 0 | 467 | 1,114 |
| 2..... | 5,264 | 737 | 0 | 179 | 2,441 | 326 | 0 | 467 | 1,114 |
| 3..... | 5,566 | 799 | 240 | 179 | 2,441 | 326 | 0 | 467 | 1,114 |
| 4..... | 5,566 | 799 | 240 | 179 | 2,441 | 326 | 0 | 467 | 1,114 |
| 5..... | 5,566 | 799 | 240 | 179 | 2,441 | 326 | 0 | 467 | 1,114 |
| 6..... | 6,763 | 1,041 | 187 | 247 | 2,441 | 307 | 959 | 467 | 1,114 |
| 7..... | 6,763 | 1,041 | 187 | 247 | 2,441 | 307 | 959 | 467 | 1,114 |
| 8..... | 6,763 | 1,041 | 187 | 247 | 2,441 | 307 | 959 | 467 | 1,114 |
| 9..... | 6,950 | 1,161 | 254 | 247 | 2,441 | 307 | 959 | 467 | 1,114 |
| 10..... | 6,975 | 1,161 | 254 | 272 | 2,441 | 307 | 959 | 467 | 1,114 |
| 11..... | 6,975 | 1,161 | 254 | 272 | 2,441 | 307 | 959 | 467 | 1,114 |
| 12..... | 7,248 | 1,363 | 325 | 272 | 2,441 | 307 | 959 | 467 | 1,114 |
| 13..... | 7,248 | 1,363 | 325 | 272 | 2,441 | 307 | 959 | 467 | 1,114 |
| 14..... | 8,245 | 1,363 | 325 | 330 | 2,441 | 307 | 959 | 1,406 | 1,114 |
| 15..... | 8,465 | 1,546 | 362 | 330 | 2,441 | 307 | 959 | 1,406 | 1,114 |
| 16..... | 8,495 | 1,546 | 362 | 360 | 2,441 | 307 | 959 | 1,406 | 1,114 |
| 17..... | 8,495 | 1,546 | 362 | 360 | 2,441 | 307 | 959 | 1,406 | 1,114 |
| Total..... | 121,490 | 19,742 | 4,104 | 4,524 | 43,938 | 5,460 | 11,508 | 12,162 | 20,052 |

¹ Costs were updated from estimates in tables 1 and 2 of "The cost of raising farm children," 1978 paper presented by Carolyn S. Edwards and Bruce Gray at the Food and Agricultural Outlook Conference, USDA, Washington, D.C. (3), using indexes as indicated in table 3 of that paper.

² Includes home-produced food and school lunches.

³ The clothing portion of these estimates represents the sum of individual clothing item estimates, each individually updated with corresponding clothing item subindexes of the CPI. Users can use clothing subindexes as shown in table 3 of this guide instead of the separate clothing item subindexes.

⁴ Includes shelter, fuel, utilities, household operations, furnishings, and equipment.

⁵ Includes personal care, recreation, reading, and other miscellaneous expenditures.

TABLE 10.--Annual cost of raising farm boys and girls from birth to age 18 by age at 4 cost levels
(June 1980 price levels)¹—Continued

Girls

| Cost level and age of child (years) | Total | Food at home ² | Food away from home | Clothing ³ | Housing ⁴ | Medical care | Educa- tion | Trans- por- tation | Other ⁵ |
|---|---------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Thrifty: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | \$1,645 | 903 | 0 | \$63 | \$838 | \$129 | 0 | \$166 | \$142 |
| 1..... | 1,728 | 390 | 0 | 63 | 838 | 129 | 0 | 166 | 142 |
| 2..... | 1,693 | 390 | 0 | 43 | 838 | 114 | 0 | 166 | 142 |
| 3..... | 1,781 | 451 | \$27 | 43 | 838 | 114 | 0 | 166 | 142 |
| 4..... | 1,781 | 451 | 27 | 43 | 838 | 114 | 0 | 166 | 142 |
| 5..... | 1,781 | 451 | 27 | 43 | 838 | 114 | 0 | 166 | 142 |
| 6..... | 1,929 | 538 | 42 | 74 | 838 | 129 | 0 | 166 | 142 |
| 7..... | 1,929 | 538 | 42 | 74 | 838 | 129 | 0 | 166 | 142 |
| 8..... | 1,929 | 538 | 42 | 74 | 838 | 129 | 0 | 166 | 142 |
| 9..... | 1,992 | 617 | 26 | 74 | 838 | 129 | 0 | 166 | 142 |
| 10..... | 2,016 | 617 | 26 | 98 | 838 | 129 | 0 | 166 | 142 |
| 11..... | 2,016 | 617 | 26 | 98 | 838 | 129 | 0 | 166 | 142 |
| 12..... | 2,085 | 674 | 38 | 98 | 838 | 129 | 0 | 166 | 142 |
| 13..... | 2,085 | 674 | 38 | 98 | 838 | 129 | 0 | 166 | 142 |
| 14..... | 2,326 | 674 | 38 | 122 | 838 | 129 | 0 | 383 | 142 |
| 15..... | 2,368 | 686 | 68 | 122 | 838 | 129 | 0 | 383 | 142 |
| 16..... | 2,345 | 686 | 68 | 99 | 838 | 129 | 0 | 383 | 142 |
| 17..... | 2,345 | 686 | 68 | 99 | 838 | 129 | 0 | 383 | 142 |
| Total..... | 35,774 | 9,985 | 603 | 1,428 | 15,084 | 2,262 | 0 | 3,856 | 2,556 |
| Low: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | 2,322 | 383 | 0 | 86 | 1,145 | 156 | 0 | 227 | 325 |
| 1..... | 2,427 | 488 | 0 | 86 | 1,145 | 156 | 0 | 227 | 325 |
| 2..... | 2,411 | 488 | 0 | 69 | 1,145 | 157 | 0 | 227 | 325 |
| 3..... | 2,541 | 550 | 68 | 69 | 1,145 | 157 | 0 | 227 | 325 |
| 4..... | 2,541 | 550 | 68 | 69 | 1,145 | 157 | 0 | 227 | 325 |
| 5..... | 2,541 | 550 | 68 | 69 | 1,145 | 157 | 0 | 227 | 325 |
| 6..... | 2,808 | 666 | 70 | 102 | 1,145 | 161 | \$112 | 227 | 325 |
| 7..... | 2,808 | 666 | 70 | 102 | 1,145 | 161 | 112 | 227 | 325 |
| 8..... | 2,808 | 666 | 70 | 102 | 1,145 | 161 | 112 | 227 | 325 |
| 9..... | 2,903 | 755 | 76 | 102 | 1,145 | 161 | 112 | 227 | 325 |
| 10..... | 2,955 | 755 | 76 | 154 | 1,145 | 161 | 112 | 227 | 325 |
| 11..... | 2,955 | 755 | 76 | 154 | 1,145 | 161 | 112 | 227 | 325 |
| 12..... | 3,039 | 827 | 88 | 154 | 1,145 | 161 | 112 | 227 | 325 |
| 13..... | 3,039 | 827 | 88 | 154 | 1,145 | 161 | 112 | 227 | 325 |
| 14..... | 3,318 | 827 | 88 | 169 | 1,145 | 161 | 112 | 491 | 325 |
| 15..... | 3,358 | 849 | 106 | 169 | 1,145 | 161 | 112 | 491 | 325 |
| 16..... | 3,358 | 849 | 106 | 169 | 1,145 | 161 | 112 | 491 | 325 |
| 17..... | 3,358 | 849 | 106 | 169 | 1,145 | 161 | 112 | 491 | 325 |
| Total..... | 51,490 | 12,300 | 1,224 | 2,148 | 20,610 | 2,872 | 1,344 | 5,142 | 5,850 |

¹ Costs were updated from estimates in tables 1 and 2 of "The cost of raising farm children," 1978 paper presented by Carolyn S. Edwards and Bruce Gray at the Food and Agricultural Outlook Conference, USDA, Washington, D.C. (2), using indexes as indicated in table 3 of that paper.

² Includes home-produced food and school lunches.

³ The clothing portion of these estimates represents the sum of individual clothing item estimates, each individually updated with corresponding clothing item subindexes of the CPI. Users can use clothing subindexes as shown in table 3 of this guide instead of the separate clothing item subindexes.

⁴ Includes shelter, fuel, utilities, household operations, furnishings, and equipment.

⁵ Includes personal care, recreation, reading, and other miscellaneous expenditures.

TABLE 10.--Annual cost of raising farm boys and girls from birth to age 18 by age at 4 cost levels
(June 1980 price levels)¹--Continued

Girls--Con.

| Cost level and age of child (years) | Total | Food at home ² | Food away from home | Clothing ³ | Housing ⁴ | Medical care | Educa- tion | Trans- por- tation | Other ⁵ |
|---|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Moderate: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | \$3,379 | \$482 | 0 | \$124 | \$1,618 | \$209 | 0 | \$317 | \$629 |
| 1..... | 3,512 | 615 | 0 | 124 | 1,618 | 209 | 0 | 317 | 629 |
| 2..... | 3,490 | 615 | 0 | 99 | 1,618 | 212 | 0 | 317 | 629 |
| 3..... | 3,698 | 695 | \$128 | 99 | 1,618 | 212 | 0 | 317 | 629 |
| 4..... | 3,698 | 695 | 128 | 99 | 1,618 | 212 | 0 | 317 | 629 |
| 5..... | 3,698 | 695 | 128 | 99 | 1,618 | 212 | 0 | 317 | 629 |
| 6..... | 4,393 | 847 | 114 | 155 | 1,618 | 210 | \$503 | 317 | 629 |
| 7..... | 4,393 | 847 | 114 | 155 | 1,618 | 210 | 503 | 317 | 629 |
| 8..... | 4,393 | 847 | 114 | 155 | 1,618 | 210 | 503 | 317 | 629 |
| 9..... | 4,555 | 964 | 159 | 155 | 1,618 | 210 | 503 | 317 | 629 |
| 10..... | 4,631 | 964 | 159 | 231 | 1,618 | 210 | 503 | 317 | 629 |
| 11..... | 4,631 | 964 | 159 | 231 | 1,618 | 210 | 503 | 317 | 629 |
| 12..... | 4,749 | 1,071 | 161 | 231 | 1,618 | 210 | 503 | 317 | 629 |
| 13..... | 4,749 | 1,071 | 161 | 231 | 1,618 | 210 | 503 | 317 | 629 |
| 14..... | 5,152 | 1,071 | 161 | 248 | 1,618 | 210 | 503 | 712 | 629 |
| 15..... | 5,164 | 1,068 | 176 | 248 | 1,618 | 210 | 503 | 712 | 629 |
| 16..... | 5,213 | 1,068 | 176 | 297 | 1,618 | 210 | 503 | 712 | 629 |
| 17..... | 5,213 | 1,068 | 176 | 297 | 1,618 | 210 | 503 | 712 | 629 |
| Total..... | 78,693 | 15,647 | 2,214 | 3,278 | 29,124 | 3,786 | 6,036 | 7,286 | 11,322 |
| Liberal: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1..... | 5,081 | 538 | 0 | 176 | 2,441 | 279 | 0 | 467 | 1,180 |
| 1..... | 5,280 | 737 | 0 | 176 | 2,441 | 279 | 0 | 467 | 1,180 |
| 2..... | 5,334 | 737 | 0 | 172 | 2,441 | 337 | 0 | 467 | 1,180 |
| 3..... | 5,636 | 799 | 240 | 172 | 2,441 | 337 | 0 | 467 | 1,180 |
| 4..... | 5,636 | 799 | 240 | 172 | 2,441 | 337 | 0 | 467 | 1,180 |
| 5..... | 5,636 | 799 | 240 | 172 | 2,441 | 337 | 0 | 467 | 1,180 |
| 6..... | 6,810 | 1,041 | 187 | 242 | 2,441 | 293 | 959 | 467 | 1,180 |
| 7..... | 6,810 | 1,041 | 187 | 242 | 2,441 | 293 | 959 | 467 | 1,180 |
| 8..... | 6,810 | 1,041 | 187 | 242 | 2,441 | 293 | 959 | 467 | 1,180 |
| 9..... | 6,972 | 1,074 | 316 | 242 | 2,441 | 293 | 959 | 467 | 1,180 |
| 10..... | 7,087 | 1,074 | 316 | 357 | 2,441 | 293 | 959 | 467 | 1,180 |
| 11..... | 7,087 | 1,074 | 316 | 357 | 2,441 | 293 | 959 | 467 | 1,180 |
| 12..... | 7,232 | 1,272 | 263 | 357 | 2,441 | 293 | 959 | 467 | 1,180 |
| 13..... | 7,232 | 1,272 | 263 | 357 | 2,441 | 293 | 959 | 467 | 1,180 |
| 14..... | 7,686 | 1,272 | 263 | 328 | 2,441 | 293 | 959 | 950 | 1,180 |
| 15..... | 7,660 | 1,252 | 257 | 328 | 2,441 | 293 | 959 | 950 | 1,180 |
| 16..... | 7,793 | 1,252 | 257 | 461 | 2,441 | 293 | 959 | 950 | 1,180 |
| 17..... | 7,793 | 1,252 | 257 | 461 | 2,441 | 293 | 959 | 950 | 1,180 |
| Total..... | 119,575 | 18,326 | 3,789 | 5,014 | 43,938 | 5,422 | 11,508 | 10,338 | 21,240 |

¹ Costs were updated from estimates in tables 1 and 2 of "The cost of raising farm children," 1978 paper presented by Carolyn S. Edwards and Bruce Gray at the Food and Agricultural Outlook Conference, USDA, Washington, D.C. (3); using indexes as indicated in table 3 of that paper.

² Includes home-produced food and school lunches.

³ The clothing portion of these estimates represents the sum of individual clothing item estimates each individually updated with corresponding clothing item subindexes of the CPI. Users can use clothing subindexes as shown in table 3 of this guide instead of the separate clothing item subindexes.

⁴ Includes shelter, fuel, utilities, household operations, furnishings, and equipment.

⁵ Includes personal care, recreation, reading, and other miscellaneous expenditures.